FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1852. [NO. 1812.]

...ONTIC WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

...ARD J. HALE & SON,
...S AND PROPRIETORS.

...gramme, if paid in advance;
...d during the year of sub-
...50 after the year has
...expired.

...Semi-Weekly Observer
...advance, $4 50 if paid
...subscription; or $5 00
...has expired.

...MENTS inserted for sixty cents
...quent, and thirty cents for each
...Yearly advertisements
...at reasonable rates. Ad-
...ed to state the number of
...they will be continued till
...ly.

...ters must be post-paid.

...M PROFESSOR EMMONS.

...have it in our power
...renders the following in-
...ent letter from Prof.
...Geologist, in relation to
...N.C.—*Standard.*

...AYETTEVILLE, Feb. 7, 1852.

...Geo. Reed.

...xpected the preliminary
...Chatham coal-field,
...ay proposed when I
...The results of this ex-
...satisfactory. I be-
...the most easterly
...be discovered, and
...to trace it in its outcrop
...given miles. Along this
...the surface at nearly an
...strike, pursuing nearly a
...point to point, and main-
...through the whole distance,
...loss of at least six and a
...pass could be exceeds seven
...points. A two foot bed
...mine one, with ten or twelve
...ly between them. Another
...lies thirteen feet beneath,
...ers slate intervening. The
...main bed is all that can
...so much as it is more profit-
...of nine or ten feet.

...can be no question, then, as
...of the outcrop and the
...of the respective beds, the in-
...tion is, will these beds then
...not lost in the shales, or will
...their present average thick-
...question, though it cannot be
...y, still, if we may place
...ified principles, we may
...e of assurance that they
...ntinue as the beds of
...and Pennsylvania. In
...dilatorial action, as it is
...own, has never been felt
...drift. The beds of
...transported masses, like
...to, but simply the remains
...Beds of coal have
...swept away. In the
...mind all the usual accom-
...as shale, fossils, beds
...on side of iron, &c. In
...is sufficient breadth
...and series, though the
...always in per-
...and depth of strata
...of Nova Scotia,
...1845. I found only
...one bed in strata
...ness is fourteen
...beds of coal in place, there
...an outcrop of the strata,
...of coal is brought
...and a half or two
...outcrop, which lies
...the basin. There
...able, therefore, that
...of two inches of
...seams or even six or
...ously. I have, how-
...which is thick
...higher breadth.

...where I had thus
...of a bed distor-
...formations. From
...them, of the
...have little reason
...It is proper for
...session, that I do
...to extend as
...any. The Appa-
...Deep ground on the
...of Chatham is
...the purchase, but
...nufacture of gas for
...and also for
...supplying the ma-
...I
...any of the superside
...remark-
...This
...mated through
...important fact to be
...quantities are to
...this shale is mix-
...derable quantities
...ous combustion.

...ly yours,

E. EMMONS.

...Roads.—The Schr.
...from New York,
...with 84 tons of Iron for
...Manchester Rail Road
...Banks Elizabeth
...are below with car-
...above, and also for
...Company.

...first instalment of the
...of the Manch ster
...this place.
Wilmington Herald.

...sented to Mr. Clay
...York, for $5000.

...94 deaths in the Uni-
...the week being as I
...mortality, according
...from the Census
...that many per-

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1852.

WHIG MEETINGS.—The proceedings of a meeting of the Whigs of Chatham will be found in another column.

The Whigs of Cleaveland met at Shelby on the 10th inst. They appointed ten delegates to the State Convention, and requested Messrs. H. W. Miller and Seaton Gales to represent the county in case of the absence of the delegates—nominated Fillmore and Graham for the Presidency and Vice Presidency and John Kerr for Governor.

The Plymouth News nominates Josiah Collins Esq. of Washington county for Governor.

N. C. UNIVERSITY.—We learn from the Raleigh Register that Thomas S. Ashe Esq. of Wadesborough has been chosen and has consented to deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Societies of the University at the approaching Commencement.

POLITICS IN NEW YORK.—Gov. Marcy and Gov. Dickinson, leaders of the Locofoco party in New York, have come to an open rupture, and Marcy has gone over to the Barnburners, or abolitionists. He is said to have been regularly bought by that party. This makes it more than ever certain that the two factions of the party will not act together in the Baltimore Convention, but that the vote of that State will be divided—probably between Cass and Marcy for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.—Alison, the great European Historian, speaking of Washington, says,—

"He bequeathed to his countrymen an Address, *to which there is no composition of unassisted wisdom which can bear a comparison.*"

A son of Alexander Hamilton has lately made several publications attempting to show that this incomparable document was written by his father. The allegation, founded on the fact that a copy of the Address, in Col. Hamilton's hand-writing, was found among his papers, is thoroughly refuted by the N. Y. Express, which satisfactorily explains that circumstance, and shows beyond a doubt, that the Address was Washington's own production, revised by Col. Hamilton and John Jay. The latter, in a letter written to the Hon. Rich'd Peters, in 1811, and published at page 336 of the 2d vol. of the 'Life and Writings of John Jay,' says,—

"Sometime before the Address appeared, Colonel (afterwards General) Hamilton informed me that he had received a letter from President Washington, and with it the draft of a Farewell Address, which the President had prepared, and on which he requested our opinion. He then proposed that we should fix on a day for an interview at my house on the subject. A day was accordingly appointed, and on that day Col. Hamilton attended. He observed to me in words, to this effect, that after having read and examined the draft, it appeared to him to be susceptible of improvement. That he thought the easiest and best way was to leave the draft untouched, and in its fair state, and to write the whole over with such amendments, alterations and corrections as he thought were advisable, and that he had done so; he then proposed to read it, and proceeded deliberately to discuss and consider it, paragraph by paragraph, until the whole met with our mutual approbation. Some amendments were made during the interview, but none of much importance.

"There was this advantage in the course pursued—the President's draft remained (as delicacy required) fair and not obscured by interlineations, &c. By comparing it with the paper sent with it, he would immediately observe the particular emendations and corrections that were proposed, and find them standing in their intended places. Hence he was enabled to review, and to decide on the whole matter, with much greater clearness and facility than if he had received them in separate and detached notes, and with detailed reference to the pages and lines where they were advised to be introduced."

It is well known that Washington's original manuscript, from which Mr. Claypole printed the Address, contained many alterations, interlined by Washington himself, no doubt the alterations suggested by Hamilton and Jay.

But Hamilton himself, in a letter to Washington, dated New York, May 10th, 1796, (four months before the Address was published,) said,—evidently, as we think, alluding to the Address,—

"When last in Philadelphia you mentioned to me your wish that I should *revise* a certain paper which YOU HAD PREPARED. As it is important that a thing of this kind should be done with great care, and much at leisure, touched and re-touched, I submit a wish, that as soon as you have given it the *body* you mean it to have, IT MAY BE SENT TO ME."

Moreover, among Washington's letters is one to Madison, written four years before, (in 1792,) in which, speaking of his wish to retire to private life at the end of his first term, he mentions his intention to publish a Valedictory Address, and actually gives him the heads of the principal topics which the Address contained when published four years subsequently.

The testimony leaves not an inch of ground for Mr. Hamilton—(said to be a degenerate son of a great man)—to stand upon.

TO LUMBER MEN.—A memorial against the extension of the Woodworth Patent is left at the Bookstore, for the signature of those interested in the Lumber business.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday last, after a good deal of unimportant business, Mr. Bell of Tennessee spoke at great length on the bill to grant lands to make a rail road in Iowa, with Mr. Underwood's amendment to make similar grants to the old States.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the whole day was spent on a bill to restrict the mileage of the Delegate from Oregon to $2500. It gave rise to some pleasantry. One member proposed an amendment that the seat of government should be removed to within fifty miles of the residence of each member. Another, that the mileage should be equalized by paying $2500 to each member. And another, that the whole mileage of all the members should be equally divided, &c.

EVERY MAN TO HIS TASTE.—The following is from the Salisbury Watchman. It is well for the Hon. George Bancroft that he has a considerable amount of reputation to spare, else he might suffer irreparably from such a letter. But, *Quere:* Was not the letter written at Chapel Hill, where the young gentlemen are addicted to such things? Col. Wheeler informs us, in his "History," that *he* wrote several things which bore other people's names as authors.

WHEELER'S HISTORY.

We hope it may prove *refreshing* to certain *keen sighted* newspaper editors in North Carolina, who have taken so much pleasure in criticising Col. Wheeler's History, to read the following extracts of letters which he has been receiving while they have been amusing themselves and their readers, with their *tinsey* talk. They were handed to us for publication, by a gentleman in this place.

Extract from a letter of Hon. George Bancroft, author of "History of the United States," to the Author, dated,

"NEW YORK, 17th Jan., 1852.

I can only repeat the pleasure and *instruction* I have derived from your Work. There are many separate pieces of information and documents, which of themselves, are worth the price of the Work; and which (some of them at least) can be found no where else. I expected a good deal from you, and you have gone far beyond my expectations. Your Book is *the* Book of North Carolina; full of interesting narratives, important documents, varied information, with a true North Carolina patriot feeling.

"Its success is certain, and it pleases no one more than

"Very faithfully, yours

"GEORGE BANCROFT."

Extract from a letter of a distinguished Author, dated,

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 17th, 1852.

"I have this day finished the reading of your History of North Carolina, and my first impulse is to write, and most heartily thank you for presenting so much and such invaluable, interesting and reliable information in regard to men and trials acting, and acted in the 'good old North State,' 'poor pensive North Carolina.' You have now removed doubts, settled interesting questions and claims, as *'good facts,'* and nobly justified the high claims of the State to the *first* honor in many respects.

"The State, the United States—her people are under obligations to a worthy son for a Work so authentic and so full.

"You have thus far succeeded admirably by uniting Biographical Sketches to the incidents of each county.

"From the migrating, energetic and marrying dispositions of our people, these sketches are of personal interest to many, by no means united to North Carolina, but come to homes and hearts of thousands now scattered from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

THE KOSSUTH HUMBUG.—The Hungarian fever has subsided in the Northern cities, and does not seem to rage to any great extent at the West. We learn that in Maryland not a solitary Kossuth bond can be disposed of; whilst in Philadelphia the Hungarian Executive Committee has been dissolved, in consequence of the utter want of interest manifested by the public or the committee. This committee commenced by holding daily meetings at Independence Hall, for the purpose of raising funds. The committee-men, in the fervor of their original excitement, subscribed $1000 among themselves. But, during the three last days' sittings, only *one solitary dollar* was received. It was time to adjourn *sine die.*

In his speech to the Legislature of Ohio, Kossuth said,—

"Sir, there are two remarkable coincidences. *The State of Ohio and myself have the same age.* The very year when your Constitution was framed I was born. *My breast has always heaved with intense interest* at the name of Ohio. It was as if some thing of supreme importance *lay hidden for me in that name,* to which my future was bound, by the very year of my nativity. This day my anticipations are realized."

It is quite likely we think, that several other people were born during the same year with Ohio; though we have not heard that any one of them made himself ridiculous by proclaiming that "his heart heaved with intense interest" on that account, or that anything lay hidden for him in that name. Oh, Kossuth! Kossuth! thy name is humbug!

The Board of Aldermen of Louisville, Ken., have four times rejected, unanimously, a resolution inviting Kossuth to that city.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The Legislature of Rhode Island has abolished the death penalty.

A Slight Mistake.—The last Newbernian speaks of Wilmington as an appendage of South Carolina. There never was a greater mistake. Wilmington is the most thoroughly North Carolinian in its aims of any town in the State, and the only one whose public works aim at bringing trade into the State, instead of carrying it *out.*—*Wilmington Journal.*

Has not the Journal, in correcting one slight mistake, committed two others? It is assuming a great deal to say that Wilmington is *more* thoroughly North Carolinian than *many* other towns in the State, or that it is the *only one* whose public works aim at bringing trade into the State. We deny both imputations, for they are imputations upon this and other towns.

In England an editorial notice of half a dozen lines is charged at the rate of about twenty times the price of the advertisement to which it refers. Here it is demanded as a something to be thrown into the bargain.—*Exchange paper.*

And we are sorry to see that the demand is so often yielded to. In almost every paper that we open, especially in those published in this State, we see some Editorial puff of a show, or a patent medicine, or something else as little entitled to it, and all because the Editor has not learned to say *No,* and to stick to it. We have for years refused to degrade our editorial columns in that way. On one morning recently, we had no less than four applications to give Editorial notices of things in which the applicants themselves were alone interested; and they were all from the North, where a Southern man is sure to pay for all *he* gets.

A SCENE.—At a late Locofoco Convention in Philadelphia, a funny scene occurred. After electing delegates to the Baltimore Convention, a resolution was offered instructing them to vote in the State convention in favor of Lewis Cass. An amendment was introduced substituting Mr. Buchanan's name. The Chair put the vote on the amendment *viva voce* and declared it carried, and the resolution as amended, carried.

A scene of great confusion ensued, in the midst of which the question of adjournment was put, and also pronounced carried.

The officers of the convention then *retreated out of a back window,* and in the efforts of the Cassites to haul back the president (Alderman Rampo,) to have the questions regularly taken, *the whole skirt of his coat was torn off.* Subsequently the majority of the convention reorganized —Wm. Byerly in the chair, and the Cass resolution was unanimously adopted.

The members of the convention, when elected, were principally Buchananites, but dissatisfaction at the Governor's appointments is believed to have changed their views in opposition to Pennsylvania's favorite son.

MANUFACTURES.—The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States on the 1st of June 1850,—not including establishments producing less than $500, annually—amounted to $530,000,000.

The U. S. Supreme Court has decided the celebrated Gaines case adversely to the claim of Mrs. Gaines.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

Another Arrival from California.—The steamer *El Dorado* has arrived, with the mails and four days' later California news. She brings eleven hundred thousand dollars in gold and two hundred and fifty passengers.

In the Legislature of California business was proceeding quietly. Sacramento was crowded with strangers, and some of the Senatorial candidates had taken the stump.

The dry diggings were destitute of water, causing the miners to flock to the city.

More new mines of great richness are reported to have been discovered north of Scott's river.

The passengers by the El Dorado were but twenty-three and a half days between San Francisco and New York.

MOBILE, Feb. 10.

An Insult to the Austrian Minister.—Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister to the United States, who arrived in this city yesterday, was grossly insulted last night by a crowd of persons, composed of Germans and other foreign residents, who assembled around his hotel, greeting him with jeers and shouts, and closing with a charivari serenade, of the most discordant sounds. Great indignation is felt by our citizens at the conduct of these disorderly persons, and it is believed there was not a single American citizen among them.

The whole or none!—The festival held in Pittsburgh, to raise funds for Hungary, (Kossuth being present,) produced $3,500 gross. The Committee who had control of these funds, deducted some twelve or fifteen hundred dollars for expenses, and offered the balance to Kossuth, which he indignantly refused, observing that the whole amount was intended for Hungary, and none of it to defray expenses.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—9 30 P. M.

The Canada has arrived. The advance in Cotton during the week has been nearly a farthing. Our New York market firm.

GEN. CASS ON INTERVENTION.

In the speech delivered in the Senate—or rather read in the Senate, for it was all written out, and copies sent off to New York, and even as far as Boston, and were published there simultaneously with its publication in Washington—in this speech the one great point, more emphatically insisted upon than any other, was this: that the declaration or protest of the United States against the intervention by Russia or other governments, in the affairs of Hungary, should not necessarily be followed by war. These are his words:

I repeat emphatically, what I said upon a former occasion, when this subject was before us, and what upon no occasion have I since contradicted or unsaid—and I may add what I distinctly stated to the martyr of the struggles of his own country, now the honored guest of ours, in the first conversation I had with him upon this subject—that the people of the United States were not prepared to maintain the rights of Hungary by war; that the only influence we could exert was a moral and not a physical one. And certainly the considerations connected with this branch of the subject, are so obvious to me that I must be allowed to express my surprise that any American could seriously contemplate an offensive war—I mean offensive in the manner of its operations, tho' not in its causes—against Austria and Russia, in the present condition of this country and of Europe, to be carried on by fleets and armies, sent to the Adriatic or to the Baltic, or to both. Such an undertaking can hardly be the subject of serious investigation, nor worthy of serious refutation.

Gen. Cass here says truly, that the United States are in no condition to go to war, and, therefore, that we are not prepared to make the declaration good which he would have the Congress adopt and send forth to the world. He stops here, however, at the point when the question comes up, how would such a declaration—made, as Gen. Cass would have it made, with the admission that we are in no condition to follow it up—be regarded by other nations, and where would our failure to follow it up place the United States? That such a declaration would not have influence on the nation threatened, every man can answer for himself when he hears an idle threat made against him. How it would place us, as a nation, before the world, M. Kossuth has himself proclaimed. In his speech at the Bar dinner in New York, where the question was brought home to him, and had to be answered, he, with a frankness which Gen. Cass would do well to follow, confessed himself thus:

"Yes, gentlemen, I confess, should Russia *not respect such a declaration of your country,* then you are *obliged,* LITERALLY OBLIGED, TO GO TO WAR, or else be prepared to be degraded before mankind from your dignity. (Applause.) Yes, I confess, *that would be the case.*"

So here we have it. Gen. Cass would have the Senate adopt a declaration threatening war, which he confesses *he* would not follow out to fight; and M. Kossuth tells us—and tells us truly—that to do, as Gen. Cass would have us do, would "degrade us before mankind!"

Is it an error to suppose that the shame of such a degradation rightly belongs to those who would bring their country to it?
Baltimore Patriot.

England.—We do not find in our English papers any thing to justify the excitement in which some of our contemporaries indulge respecting a "rumored war between France and England;" neither do we believe there is any probability of such a catastrophe. It is true that England has recently been looking after her defences, putting some into repair, strengthening and enlarging others, as she has always been in the habit of occasionally doing. Equally true is it that the newspapers and newspaper writers jump to the conclusion that there is peril brewing, which such gentlemen have done on such occasions from the time newspapers were established. The condition of the commercial and money market is the full refutation of such nonsense.

We do not think that any of these movements in England have any special reference to France, or originated in any fear of rupture with her. It is more probable, we conceive, that Great Britain has resolved to give a strong negative answer to Russia and Austria, which Powers have more than once almost demanded that England shall no longer be a refuge for political offenders; and is disposed to show those despotisms that she is quite prepared to stand by her refusal to comply with the demand.
N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Whigs of Rhode Island have set the ball in motion, and nominated the first delegates to the Whig National Convention, to be held, as is now hoped, on the 17th of June.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 18—Steamer Chatham, with goods for J T O Wilbar, A M Bacy & Co, Weatherly & Martin, D McNatt, D Cosby, J S Brown, J E Winslow, J G Cairns, L J Haughton, B Rose & Son, E C Hall, H L Myrover & Co, J W Baker, Wall & McDonald, C Banks, H & E J Lilly, T Hill, W Stamford, Lawrence & Troy, Geo McNeill.

Feb'y 19—Steamer Rowan, with Odd Fellow and Ready Money in tow, with goods for J W Baker, J & T Waddill, Stith & Co, B Rose & Son, A S Brown, C S Johnson, Leete & Johnson, S W Tillinghast, C T Haigh & Sr., Fay & Pearce, J Utley, A W Steel, G McNeill, H Branson & Son, D & W McLaurin, N King, J H & J Martine, W H Lutterloh, T S Lutterloh.

WHIG MEETING IN CHATHAM.

On Tuesday of February Court, in the County of Chatham, a large meeting of the people being called in the Court House, to appoint Delegates to a State Convention to be held in Raleigh, on the 4th Monday in April next, Richardson Faucett, Esq. was called to the chair, and John Q. A. Leach was appointed Secretary.

Maurice Q. Waddell offered the following Resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has been recommended that the Whig party of North Carolina shall hold a Convention in Raleigh, on the 4th Monday of April for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor of the State and for consultation upon the great interests of the country: And, whereas, we, a portion of the Whigs of Chatham, approve of the said time and place of holding said Convention, and are desirous that this county should be represented therein. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint 25 Delegates to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That we approve of the Compromise measures of the last Congress, and that we regard them as a final settlement of the vexed questions to which they pertain, and that we intend in good faith to abide by them ourselves, we shall require the same of others.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the Administration of Millard Fillmore. The difficulties which have encompassed his Administration have but served to illustrate his abilities, prudence, conservatism, patriotism and nationality. Guided by the Constitution as explained and enforced by the fathers of the Republic, he has so performed his duties as to win the reluctant approbation of even his political enemies.

Resolved, That we recommend him as our first choice for the next Presidental Term.

Resolved, That we warmly recommend to our fellow citizens in every part of the Union, the name of Wm. A. Graham, for the next Vice Presidency. His own people in North Carolina, who have known him longest and know him best, think he would be a fit associate with that great and pure statesman, Millard Fillmore; like him, he is able, honest, conservative, patriotic and national.

Resolved, That we believe our true foreign policy to be, that which our country has even pursued. What Washington earnestly inculcated time and experience sanctions, we are not willing to exchange for the dogmas of any foreign emissary, however honored he may be.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to the Editors of the Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer, and other Whig papers in the State, with a request that they will give them publication.

Under the first Resolution, the Chairman appointed the following Delegates to the Convention: William Albright, John H. Haughton, John S. Brooks, Robert Faucett, Edwin Hinton, Turner Bynum, Hugh Guthrie, William P. Taylor, John T. Clegg, Dempsey Johnson, William M. Burns, Woodson Lea, M. Q. Waddell, S. H. Crutchfield, Atlas J. Baldwin, E. P. Farrington, Peter G. Evans, L. J. Haughton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas B. Harris, H. A. London, Dr. Isaac Hall, Elisha Straughon, William Farrell, Dr. R. K. Smith, James Headen, Benj. I. Howze.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

RICHARDSON FAUCETT, Ch'n.
JOHN Q. A. LEACH, Secretary.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. B. Alderman, Mr. THOMAS A. HOWARD to Miss ISABELLA, second daughter of John C. Williams, Esq.

In Sampson county, on the 10th inst., by D. W. Jackson, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM STRICKLAND to Miss MARY ANN JACKSON.

At Rienzi, Miss., on the 9th Dec. last, by the Rev. E. C. Gillenwaters, Dr. JOHN W. STEVENS to Miss JULIA A. PETTY, daughter of Rev. John T. Petty, formerly of Moore county, N. C.

DIED,

In Pitt county, on the 31st ult., EDWARD LAUGHINGHOUSE, Esq., aged 65.

FROM THE MOBILE AMERICAN COURIER.

Died, at Aberdeen, Mississippi, Mrs. JANE MARTIN DALTON, wife of Dr. Robert H. Dalton.

This distinguished lady was the daughter of Colonel Henderson, of North Carolina. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, into which she was confirmed by Bishop Ravenscroft, when in her 16th year. She has been, ever since, eminent for her piety and zeal for the church of her affections. She has been the founder of two Episcopal churches—that of St. James, in Livingston, Alabama, and of St. John's, Aberdeen, towns in which she lived, and where, on moving there, she found no Episcopal church. With a family to educate in the paths of piety, she had time to do the work almost "of an Evangelist" in these towns, in collecting money to build up churches—in visiting the sick and afflicted—in aiding the poor, and in the performance of all works of Christian love. She belonged to that holy class of "women in the Church," of whom St. Paul speaks, who had "aided him in the Gospel." In her death the American Episcopal Church has lost one of the most remarkable women it has produced; and her praise is in all the churches where her piety, her zeal, and her good works are known. Yet all that she did in building up churches in waste places, was done without means, for she had little to give; she was not rich; but she was rich in that piety and love to God which made her feel that for Christ she could go on her knees and beg from door to door. It was this forgetfulness of self, this desire for the honor of her Master, that enabled her to do so much; and to leave behind her two noble church edifices, as enduring monuments of her practical Christianity. May other women in the Church, who read this, be inspired by her example, and "go and do likewise."

[North Carolina papers please copy.]

At New Orleans, Dr. W. P. HORT, Assayer of the U. S. Mint at New Orleans, formerly of Wilmington, N. C.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 15—Schrs. Fannie Mitchell from Grenada, Express from Hyde county. 16—Brig Tangier from Cuba; Schr. Henry P. Russell from Baltimore. 17—Barque Stapleton from Boston, Br. Barques Elizabeth Jenkins from Newport, (Wales,) Reindeer from Bristol, Eng. Schr. Harrison Price from New York.

ROBERT L. MARTIN,
No. 38 NORTH FRONT STREET,
Philadelphia,
Commission Merchant for the sale of Cotton and Woollen Yarns.

OFFERS his services to Southern Manufacturers for the sale of their YARNS on commission, and respectfully suggests that a thorough acquaintance with the Yarn trade, and with the Manufacturing interest generally, of this section, gives him facilities for promoting their interests. Any information concerning the demand for Yarns in this market, (being the principal consuming market for Yarns in the Union,) will be promptly furnished.

Orders for all kinds of Cotton and Woollen Machinery of the best construction, with latest improvements, will be executed on the lowest terms of the market.

Refer to Thos. Wilcox & Co., Philadelphia.
C. Benbow, Fayetteville.
James Kyle, Jr., ditto.
Dec. 20, 1851. 50tf

Science Hill Male and Female Academy

☞ The Exercises of this Institution will commence on the 1st day of January 1852, under the care and direction of Mr. Josiah H. Brooks, A. M., whose reputation as a teacher as well known. The Institution is situated in the country, 9 miles Southwest of Ashborough, and is designed to be preparatory to the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior Classes in College, and also to afford the facilities to those not pursuing a collegiate course of acquiring a thorough knowledge of all the English branches, and the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French and Italian languages, to any extent that may be required.—The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and morality, and is entirely free from those temptations to vice and disorder, so common in towns and villages, and has many other advantages as a situation for a literary institution. Much attention will be paid to the manners and general deportment of the students. A supply of books and stationery will be kept constantly on hand near the Academy.

Tuition—per Session of five months:

Primary English branches,	$4 00
Common English branches,	6 00
Higher "	7 50
Languages,	12 00

Board, per month, including lights and washing, $5.

For further particulars, address the Principal at Gray's X Roads, Randolph county, N. C.

R. G. MURDOCH.
ALEXR S. GRAY.
Z. RUSH.
HENRY FULLER.
WILLIAM HAMMOND.

Dec. 16, 1851. 49*2m

SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS.

At Floral College, Robeson County, N. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of this place, and the public, that he has rented a Shop recently occupied by Mr. Nicholson, one door East of Dr. McLean's Apothecary, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive establishments in Europe and the United States, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He has on hand a general stock of SADDLERY GOODS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

A. LIVINGSTON.

Jan'y 17, 1852. 57*3mo

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of our best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES',
Firm of Tomlinson, Lines & Co.
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Eudy, Hodgen Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 22, 1852. 61 tf

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he has purchased the HOTEL formerly owned by Alexander C. Curry, Esq., and that he is now ready to receive and accommodate boarders and travellers. His Table and Bar shall be supplied with the best that the country affords. The buildings are large and commodious, and situated in the most pleasant and central part of the village—near the South East corner of the Court House. His Stables are roomy and in good order, and shall be supplied with forage suited to the wishes of his customers,—with an excellent Well in the lot, —and will be attended by faithful and trusty Ostlers. His new building will soon be finished, suited to the accommodation of private and transient boarders. Being determined to spare no pains or expense in rendering his guests comfortable, he flatters himself that all who may favor him with a call will not be disappointed.

SAMUEL BARRETT.

Carthage, N. C., Jan. 1, 1852. 57*3m

Cumberland County, North Carolina,

AVERASBOROUGH, February 2d, 1852.

☞ There being a rumor in circulation that I have a wife which I deny, and if there is a woman that claims me for a husband let her come forward and make it known personally, by letter or public print. In order that I may be acquitted before the community in which such a report has had circulation.

63*3t] G. W. STRICKLER.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th August, ISAAC, a bright mulatto. The said boy is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has long dark hair, inclined to curl, but when combed lies in waves; large mouth, and shows his teeth very plainly; he has a small scar over one eye, his manner is easy; stands erect, but when spoken to has a downcast look, but replies with a smile. Said boy may have been decoyed off by some white person, or he may attempt to pass himself as a free person. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him; or Fifty Dollars for his delivery, and proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring him or aiding him in getting away.

WILLIAM FOSTICK, Sen'r.

Dockery's Store, Richmond co., N. C.

November 18, 1851. 42 tf

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

There is but one opinion among men of all parties in relation to the course of the present Administration, in its management of our foreign and domestic affairs. Its every act—and particularly those partaking of a partizan political character—may not receive the approbation of all; but its general policy is such as to commend it to the favorable consideration of the American people. It has been eminently successful in continuing and strengthening our pacific relations with foreign governments—in settling difficulties, which at various times have threatened to involve us in serious embarrassment, if not actual conflict. A firm, prudent, and conciliatory line of action has been pursued—insisting upon our own rights, but at the same time recognising the rights of others—doing justice to all, submitting to injury from none.

The present Administration came into power at a time of great excitement in all parts of the Union. The acquisition of the territorial possessions consequent upon the Mexican war, brought with it a renewal of agitation upon a question of great interest, which has divided the country into sectional parties ever since the formation of the government. But this has been settled, if not to the satisfaction of all, yet in such a manner as to command the acquiescence of every good and patriotic citizen. Agitation has ceased, and fraternal relations have been re-established, and have taken the place of embittered hatred and angry strife. This result has been secured through the patriotism and consummate ability with which the ship of state has been navigated by her able and experienced officers. A weak or vacillating Administration would have plunged the country into difficulties almost inextricable—would have increased the estrangement and widened the breach between the antagonistic sections. But, fortunately for the country, it had a President at the head of its affairs equal to the emergency, and surrounded by one of the strongest and best Cabinets that have filled the chairs of state since the organization of the government.—*Albany Register.*

We consider that no impartial, intelligent person will dispute the truth and justice of the Register's remarks. The commendation bestowed upon the President and his Cabinet is eminently deserved. Nor are we moved to this expression of sentiment solely or even principally by political attachments. It is of the President and his chief advisers officially, and not politically, that we speak. Of the ardent patriotism and the pure intent of our Chief Magistrate, none that know him, or that have watched his administration since he succeeded to the White House, can entertain the slightest doubt. A unity of purpose has been apparent in all his public acts—a firm resolve to maintain law and constitutional obligations inviolate at home, and to make the national character respected abroad. And in these two great objects, so worthy of the aspirations of the Chief Magistrate of such a Republic, he has been eminently successful, although he has had to encounter difficulties of no ordinary character. It is not necessary to recapitulate the events which have been crowded into the period of Mr. Fillmore's Presidency, the able and judicious management of which has entitled him to the country's confidence.

We agree with the Register also in regarding the Cabinet with the President as justly entitled to like confidence and praise. When the President selected Daniel Webster as his chief adviser, a simultaneous feeling of satisfaction thrilled the heart of the whole people, and all, without distinction of politics, felt that the appointment was a guarantee for the preservation of our interest abroad and for the maintenance of our high position among the nations of the earth. Probably there never was a higher tribute paid to any statesman's transcendent abilities and patriotism than the universal feeling of satisfaction which it was announced that the Hon. Daniel Webster was invited to the Cabinet and had accepted office. So during the past two years, when so many perplexing and diverse circumstances have become connected with our international relations, the country, which under some Administration would have been thrown into a perfect excitement, has all but unanimously remained calm and unmoved, because of its confidence in the President's integrity and firmness, and in Mr. Webster's ability as a statesman and diplomatist.

The present condition of the country, as brought about by the wisdom and firmness of the present Administration, is matter for earnest congratulation and thankfulness in view of the now rapidly approaching Presidential election. The difficulties that temporarily surrounded our relations with foreign powers have been overcome by the prudence and sagacity of the Secretary of State, and the recklessness of some of our own citizens has been very effectually restrained by the noble firmness of the President in the hour of trial. We are at peace at home and abroad, and the President and his Cabinet acting in perfect unison afford a guarantee for the continuance of circumstances so favorable to a judicious choice of a Chief Magistrate, without the embarrassment of an excitement upon extraneous issues. If the Senate would quietly table that useless resolution re-affirming the compromise measures—worse than useless, and whether designedly or not, simply irritating to a large section of the country,—parties might enter into the Presidential contest with equal zeal and good nature.

The issue of political principles might then go before the country, and meet a popular mind prepared for their calm and temperate discussion; which is the more to be desired because the operation of those principles upon the *future* of the country will deserve to be well and seriously weighed. Settled as all these home questions virtually are by the acquiescence of the people in past enactments, it will be our duty to look at other matters in the selection of a candidate for the high office of chief this republic. He must be the embodiment of certain great principles of international as well as domestic policy. In our judgment the prosperity and happiness of this country depend upon the perpetuation, for yet many years to come, of those principles which have governed the present Administration—principles which that Administration has wisely enunciated and triumphantly maintained—and to depart from which, we apprehend, would involve us in many difficulties, as assuredly it would be a retrograde movement that we trust will never be taken by any administration of the Government of the U. States.—*N. Y. Commercl.*

The N. Y. Express comments indignantly on a declaration of Seward's organ at Auburn, N. Y., that 50,000 Whigs in that State will not vote for Mr. Fillmore, if he should be the Whig candidate for President, and adds as follows:—

FROM THE N. Y. EXPRESS.

There is not one word of truth in this Auburn pronunciamento, that Mr. Fillmore has not been, is not now, and is not likely to be, as popular as any Whig candidate for the Presidency that can be offered to New York. There are difficulties that environ and embarrass our party in this State, whatsoever way we turn,—such as we do not propose to discuss here. But there is no public man now named for the Presidency so free from difficulty by his position and personal popularity as Millard Fillmore. For every abolition Whig vote he loses he will gain ten from the opposition party; but it is not true that he would lose many *bona fide* Whig votes, if any. The bolting threat of 50,000 is only a *brutum fulmen*. This threat we have been hearing in this State for ten or twelve years; and during those years Mr. Fillmore has been rising from an humble Member of Congress from Buffalo, to being the Premier of the House of Representatives, at the head of its Finance Committee, then Comptroller of the State, then Vice President, and now President; in each and all of which positions he has distinguished himself by eminent ability and faithful service, both to his State and Country. The 50,000 threat has been the great impulse of his advancement from the start, and if it is persisted in, it will run him for the Presidency and elect him. Human nature and human pride revolt against the persecution of the Auburn bolters, and human generosity always succors an honorable man thus assailed.

To our Southern and Western Whig friends we say, in reply to this Auburn Pronunciamento, intended for outside barbarians only, New York is just as safe for Mr. Fillmore as for any Whig likely to be put up; and that Mr. Fillmore can carry the State if he is pitted against three, at least, of the gentlemen who are prominent Democratic candidates. We do not say this because Mr. Fillmore is thought likely to be run as a candidate, but because we do not mean to see an old, tried, true, gallant, eminent Whig trampled down or *pronounced* down. Mr Fillmore has done well by us Whigs, and better yet by the country, and he is to have an honorable discharge, if discharge at all,—never to be kicked off with impunity. The thing must be done gracefully and gentlemanly, if it is done, and when it is done, for a purer man never directed and a firmer hand never held the reins of government. He has restored the better days and the better principles of the Republic, amid threats and dangers that would have appalled or crushed a weaker man. He became President in the midst of perils and in the fury of sectional excitements that jeopardied the very existence of the nation, and that were plunging it directly into civil war. The first week of his administration, he had to change and to create a Cabinet, and fix its policy, and call Texas by solemn Proclamation, with the whole power of the United States Army concentrating then by order in New Mexico, that if Texas in arms trampled upon a foot of her soil, she would be resisted by the whole power and force of the United States Government. The energy, the solemn, sincere character of that Proclamation, halted the legions of Texas, then in actual organization for the march. But though thus threatening ripening, nay, almost ripened, treason at the South, he was not forgetful of his duty to his oath to obey the Constitution, or his duty to carry on the Government in the spirit of the Constitution. He encouraged the settlement of the frightful slavery and anti-slavery issues; he lent the sanction of his influence and the influence of his position for the settlement, and he approved the laws passed for the settlement. These laws he has executed in good faith, as by his oath he was bound to do; and under his administration there is arising a general acquiescence in measures which are now likely to last as long as the Constitution is worth preserving.

Thus successful, thus admirable, has been his domestic policy, but brilliant and successful beyond all anticipation has been his foreign policy. The beauty of it all has been its calm, confident, sincere simplicity. Amid the Cuba howl and hurricane, when it raged from New Orleans to New York, he sat collected and cool, doing his whole Constitutional duty without fear of consequences. The whole South at one time seemed to be, judging by its presses, ready to devour him for arresting the irruption intended there upon Cuba. He neither heeded threats nor dreaded loss of popularity. Washington himself was not more firm and collected amid all the passions of the old French Revolution. Events have shown his foresight and his wisdom, more especially in the settlement of our once serious difficulties with Spain, in the liberation of the Pampero prisoners, and also of Thrasher. So in the controversy with France, who, with England, it was said, was hovering in the Gulf of Mexico with a fleet to search our vessels, to see if they intended an expedition upon Cuba. M. Sartige, the French Minister, was very emphatically told no such claim of examination would be tolerated; for the Government of the United States was not only willing to put down all Fillibuster expeditions, but able to do it, too. In the Prometheus affair, also, we have seen the Administration as earnestly as ever, but yet as firm as possible, so express itself that the proudest nation of the earth has made its humble apology for the wrong it has done us.—Meanwhile our duties to all the Spanish American States have been performed. To the best of our ability we are executing the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo with Mexico. We are doing all we can to stop the forays on the Rio Grande. We have yielded to no temptation to seize Sonora or the Sandwich Islands. Moderation, prudence, respect for the rights of others, as well as decision and energy, have marked and eminently distinguished the whole foreign policy of Mr. Fillmore.

There never has been an administration more successful than Mr. Fillmore's has been in all that it has undertaken, and under it the country has pre-eminently prospered. The adoption of his plans for the better development of our internal resources by River and Harbor improvements within, and an adequate protection for our industry from without, would more invigorate the labor and prosperity of the country; but that this is not done, is not the fault of his recommendations, but the fault of the Legislative Power of the country.—Such a President, therefore, if it be the desire of the Auburn Pronunciamento to supersede him, must be superseded with an acknowledgement of his merits and his services, and, above all, with a clear understanding that his principles and his policy are to be maintained by his Whig successor whoever he may be. Such a President, is not to be shuffled off in order to shuffle off his principles with him.

THE WHIGS OF TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Banner brings us the proceedings of the Whig State Convention of Tennessee, held at Nashville on the 9th instant.

The Convention was largely attended, and its proceedings were harmonious.—The Hon. E. H. Foster presided over its deliberations.

We copy the Report and Resolutions prepared by a select committee appointed for that purpose, and which were unanimously adopted by the Convention, as follows:

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

In view of the approaching national contest for President and Vice President of the United States, the Whig party of Tennessee have again assembled in convention, frankly to declare their opinions.

They now, as ever, firmly adhere to that great body of republican principles which has guided them through all the trials of their country in the past. They believe, as ever, in the capacity of the people for self-government. That under the constitution the will of the majority should prevail. That the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties under it, being the expressed will of the whole people, should be held inviolate by individual citizens of the republic. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantage of free institutions. That the Union should be revered and watched over as the palladium of our liberties. That the State Governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers. That the law is the only sure protection of the weak, the only efficient restraint upon the strong; and that when trampled under foot, all government is at an end, and anarchy, tyranny, and bloodshed may be sooner or later expected to follow. That the foreign policy of the present Administration, and its part in the great work of the pacification of the country upon the slavery issues, are esteemed by and eminently in accordance with these sound fundamental principles, and that they have saved the country from the dark and perilous exigencies into which it was hurried by bad or erring men.

The Whigs of Tennessee glory in the consciousness of the rectitude of these principles. They feel that in adhering to them they are indeed the true friends of the South and of the Union, of the Constitution and of the laws under it. That they stand as the advocates of truly dispassionate constitutional measures—embracing wise and just compromise; decided, but conservative; firm, but reasonable; fearless, but just, moderate, and patriotic, and that they have ever stood upon these impregnable grounds of principle.

They feel that their country has recently been tossed as by the throes of an earthquake. They have stood undismayed, preserving their allegiance in the darkest days of the perils which grew around them. They took no part in suspicions and dangerous organizations, and never will take part in Nashville Conventions, Buffalo Conventions, or Hartford Conventions, in which disunionists, secessionists, or abolitionists assemble to concoct their dangerous plans to sap and undermine the liberties of the country, which we believe to be involved in the perpetuity of this glorious Union. They sought no share in these covert "gunpowder plots" of the country, whether North or South. They hoisted no flags against the Government of resistance "at all hazards and to the last extremity." They lent no ear to the doctrine so recently taught within our own borders that "the Union is at an end." They did not refuse to rejoice when bonfires and the booming of cannon in our streets announced the final adjustment of questions which had threatened to rend the Union; they had no kindred feelings with those "whose hearts were sad and sorrowful," and withal so hard that they "would sooner break than rejoice." They were unseduced by the insidious doctrine of the right of secession taught by some of their adversaries in their midst during the past year and the year before. They have steadily avoided all the seductive plans of a Southern Confederacy held out by ambitious and bad men. They have as steadily refused to congregate with such men, come from where they may, in their archly-devised sectional conventions, looking avowedly in one alternative to a dismemberment of the American Union, which we regard as the beacon-light of liberty throughout the world.

They have, as a party, palliated and abetted no lawless expeditions, such as were put down by the proclamations of Washington and Jefferson. They do not lend countenance to any plots against the lawful authorities of their country. They believe in law and order as the true elements in well-regulated self-governments. They believe that where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect and the respect which they claim from the bands of foreign Powers. They believe that the present Whig Administration of the General Government has, in the recent trying emergencies of the country, by its broad national patriotism, its decision, firmness, moderation, and sound discriminating judgment, fully entitled itself to the confidence and support of the American people. Therefore,

Resolved, That Millard Fillmore is the decided choice of the Whigs of Tennessee for the next Presidency, and our delegates to the National Convention are hereby instructed to use all honorable efforts to secure the nomination of this able statesman and distinguished patriot.

Resolved, That we hereby recommend the Hon. James C. Jones, for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence that the Whig National Convention will nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency who are sound on the Union and the Compromise measures, and in favor of maintaining their finality in principle and substance; and we therefore appoint delegates to said Convention to aid in making said nominations.

A special dispatch in the New York Times says:

"Some papers have been inclined to censure Mr. Barringer, our Minister at Madrid, for his lack of zeal on behalf of Mr. Thrasher and the Cuban prisoners.—Now, the fact is, and I state it on authority that cannot be gainsayed, that Mr. Barringer, by his earnest application, obtained the release of the prisoners before any instructions from our Government relating to them reached him. So, also, the pardon and release of Mr. Thrasher were obtained by Mr. Barringer before he received a line from Mr. Webster on the subject, and before the arrival of the special bearer of despatches relating to it, from the United States.

Mr. Thrasher may be soon expected in this country.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

I have seen letters, by the last steamer, stating that the Hon. R. J. Walker is seriously ill at Brighton, and that he has utterly and finally failed in his negotiations for the sale of the Illinois railroad bonds. It was said that the Rothschilds would send over an agent to examine into the character of the security, but he has not yet appeared.

INTERVENTION.—The N. York Correspondent of the Washington Union says:

"General Wool is out in a letter upon the subject of intervention in behalf of Hungary; and, like every other military man among us who has expressed an opinion, he is decidedly opposed to anything like a warlike demonstration, or any course of procedure on our part which would lead to one. Is it not somewhat remarkable that, in regard to this whole matter, the real soldiers—the men of the sword—those who have seen red battle rage and trod the bloody field of honor with discretion—are mild and pacific in their counsels while the men of the gown, of the pulpit, and the bar—the men of peace *par excellence*—breathe nothing but war, and clamor for the contest? We shrewdly suspect there is many a one who is ready and anxious to go to Hungary and for the Austrian and the Russian who, if an enemy were to present himself upon our own coasts, would move heaven and earth to obtain an exemption from military duty."

Emigration to California.—The California mania is apparently as great now as it was two or three years ago. The rush of passengers is so great that the steamers are engaged fully for more than two months ahead, and large numbers are preparing to go by sailing vessels around Cape Horn. Two ships have just been taken up to go in ballast, at $200 for first cabin and $160 for second cabin passengers. A schooner has also been taken up to carry out forty passengers, without cargo.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 16.

A Mob at Cleveland, Ohio.—Our citizens are now in the greatest possible state of excitement in consequence of the discovery, a few hours ago, of the remains of several subjects—the remains of dead bodies. They were found near the Homœopathic College. A gentleman present recognised among them the corpse of a daughter of his, who had died a short time previous. The alarm-bells in the town were immediately rung; and at the moment I write a most infuriated mob is surrounding and destroying the interior of the College. The military have been called out, and they are now marching to the scence of violence. A fearful riot is progressing. The students and others attached to the College are obliged to fly for their lives.

FEB. 18.—Quiet is restored. A number of the rioters have been arrested. The college is in possession of the civil authorities, and the military have been discharged.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

Dreadful Accident on the Erie Railroad.—This morning, about six o'clock, as the express night train on the Erie Railroad was passing Binghamton, one of the axles of the hind car broke, and the car and passengers were precipitated down an embankment thirty-five feet, into the River Delaware. Of the passengers, twenty-six were drawn out alive, but all more or less injured. Chas. Hyatt, of Wolcott, New York, was killed; R. C. Meldium, jeweller, of Buffalo, and Mr. Farrington, of Dutchess county, are missing, supposed to be drowned. Among the injured were Mr. Buchont, conductor; Patrick Tehfflyner, brakeman, badly; Mrs. Julia Clareville and daughter, of Louisville, Kentucky.—The water was intensely cold, the river being filled with floating ice, and consequently the passengers were nearly frozen. Mr. Buchont floated a mile down the river before he was rescued.

Cotton Factories.—A little more than a year ago two Cotton factories were established in Mobile, the one worked by slaves, and the other by free operatives. The former has lately stopped, and its machinery is advertised for sale, and the latter still continues, though losing every day. Labor is so high in Mobile, that it is impossible for white men to do as much as in a more bracing, healthy climate.

"There is no truth in men," said a lady in company, "they are like musical instruments, which sound a variety of tones."—"In other words, madam," said a wit who chanced to be present, "you believe that all men are lyres."

Scene in a Provision Store.—Customer—I wish to purchase some very good eggs, to be used in making sponge cake.

Shopkeeper—Yes, I have some eggs that can't be beaten.

C—Can't be beaten!

S—No, sir; I defy any one in the city to beat them.

C—They wont answer my purpose at all, then. How can eggs be made into sponge cake without beating?

FROM EUROPE.

The market news by the Canada was given in a telegraphic despatch in Thursday's Observer. The political news has since come to hand, as follows:

The excitement in England regarding the threatened invasion by Napoleon had subsided, and various other reasons were assigned for their military preparations.

The rumor of the addition of 35,000 troops to the army of Great Britain is contradicted.

Capt. Penny is getting up an expedition to go in search of Sir John Franklin.

A rumor is current among the Liberals that Lord Palmerston and the Earl of Derby are about to form a new administration.

The London "Times" contains a long protest, from the executors of Louis Philippe to President Napoleon, against the confiscation of the Orleans property.

Lord Cowley has been appointed Ambassador at Paris, in the place of the Marquis of Normanby.

France.—The public condition of France continued to be much agitated by the anti-Orleanist decrees, and the public reprobation of these measures was as loudly expressed as the Reign of Terror permitted. The Constitutionnel of the 27th announced that, in consequence of the defection of his friends, and the shock sustained by the public mind by reason of these decrees, the President had resolved to submit them for ratification to the Senate and Assembly. Le Patrie of the 29th, however, denies the statement upon Government authority, and upon the same day the former journal was placed under censorship for the article.

It was represented in some quarters that, although the President would not rescind or modify the decrees, he had promised an indemnity to the Orleans Family; but the prevalent belief was that the decrees would never be executed to the extent threatened. The testamentary executors of Louis Phillippe have issued an opinion, signed by the most eminent members of the bar, declaring the decrees illegal.

The President gave a grand dinner on the 29th ultimo to the English Ambassador, at which he expressed regret at the prevalence of a belief that he intended hostilities against England, and declared his respect for the people of England, and that he had no such intention.

A despatch from Paris, dated the 30th, says that the Minister of the Interior has sent a circular to the Prefects, directing them to set at liberty such of the political prisoners as can be liberated without danger to society.

"Le Pays" announces that two thousand additional political convicts will shortly be shipped to Algeria.

The French trade is reported good. The funds had been subjected to considerable fluctuations, but prices had rallied towards the close of the week.

FROM MEXICO.

In the New Orleans Bee we have advices from the city of Mexico to the 24th ultimo.

The Mexican Congress commenced its session on the 1st of January. The President's Message is of considerable length. He refers to the various events which have occurred during the past year; to the difficulties, political and pecuniary, in which the country is involved; to the revolutionary movements which have occurred; to the insurrection in the State of Tamaulipas, and congratulates the country on its suppression.

The President alludes to the United States in terms of respect, but declares that, as the adventurers on the Rio Grande were of that nation, Mexico is entitled and will claim indemnity for the injury she has sustained. He further complains that the United States have failed to comply with that article of the treaty of Guadalupe which guarantees the protection of the Mexican frontiers from the incursions of savage hordes. Of the Tehuantepec question, he merely states that negotiations are now pending with Mr. Letcher, which will probably settle it for the honor and interests of both countries.

The Blind.—The Blind Department in the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, having commenced operations in July last under favorable auspices, the friends of that afflicted class are expected to exert themselves in every part of the State to bring them within reach of its benefits. There are, no doubt, many blind children within our borders of good capacity and sound health, who would be improved beyond the most sanguine expectations of their neighbors, if they could be brought early under instruction, and be allowed to enjoy those advantages which a wise and bountiful legislation will continue to provide for them. But in order to effect this truly benevolent object, some little activity is requisite on the part of those who desire its success. The blind must be sought out and enlightened as to the possibility of their being educated, and the increased enjoyment and usefulness which may result from mental culture and the acquisition of knowledge. It requires effort; but surely there can be no necessity to urge the benevolent to exertion, in a cause which appeals directly to the finest feelings of the human heart. A statement of the case is all that is wanting to awaken the attention and enlist the sympathies of all good citizens and christians.—*Weekly Post.*

Newly Discovered Cave.—A letter in the Richmond Times states that a few days ago, while several men were engaged in blasting out limestone near Buchanan, Botetourt county, they discovered a cave, with an entrance of some six or eight feet in height, and upward of one hundred long, with two apartments. In the first they found some earthenware and a large stone cross; on the cross there was some carving but so much defaced by the hand of time that it was scarcely discernible. A number of citizens, with a lantern, subsequently entered the second apartment, where they found a skeleton seated on a huge iron chest, with its back resting on the wall. On opening the chest, they found it to contain gold coin, perfectly smooth on one side, and a cross with some characters on it on the other. The gold on the chest by weight is worth seven hundred and eighty three dollars.

The Convention of the first District in New York has nominated Gen. Scott and appointed a Delegate favorable to him to the National Convention.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES—"THE CUMBERLAND BABIES."

In the Fayetteville Hall on Thursday evening last, "Monsieur Valentine" gave quite a novel exhibition, to a very large audience, consisting of a family of three children, who, for size and weight, according to age, exceeds any thing we ever saw in this section, at least; and, perhaps, as the show-bill says, "Barnum is out-Barnum'd" now sure enough. There are two girls and a boy, and the respective ages are as follows:

Frances, aged 9 years; weighs 327 lbs.; height, 4 feet 10 inches; circumference, 53 inches.

Agnes, aged 7 years; weighs 233; height, 4 feet 3 inches; circumference, 47 inches.

Charles, aged 5 years; weighs 115 lbs; height 3 feet 8 inches; circumference, 41 inches.

It is very seldom that *a family* of as large children as these are found. There are dwarfs and giants—but never a family of them. There were originally 4 of these children—one died, 8 or 9 years old, probably weighing 250 or 400 pounds.

Monsieur Valentine expects to make a tour through the United States, and we hope his exhibition will be patronized and encouraged, as the proceeds are intended for the future support of the children—for certainly they will never be able to work for a living. They will be exhibited in Wilmington on Tuesday or Wednesday evening next.—*North Carolinian.*

Operations of Charlotte Mint.—The following tabular statement, taken from the Books of the Branch Mint at this place, shows its operations in receipts of bullion and the amount coined from its first establishment to the present time.—From this it appears that its business increased yearly until the year 1848, since which time there has been only a slight decline in its operations, and that it still does a much larger business than it did for nearly all the years prior to that time.

Statement of the amount of Gold Bullion received, and of Gold Coinage executed at the United States Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., from the commencement of operations, 1st Jan'y 1838, to Dec. 31, 1851, inclusive:

	Gold Bullion.	Gold Coinage.
1838,	$121,598 45	$84,195 00
1839,	128,896 40	109,767 50
1840,	127,585 91	127,055 00
1841,	132,587 41	133,037 50
1842,	174,407 11	159,005 00
1843,	272,063 72	287,005 00
1844, (9 m.)	167,349 92 (6 m.)	147,210 00
1845, (3 m.)	106,880 52 (3 m.)	76,905 00
1847,	344,808 54	478,820 00
1848,	270,755 21	264,239 00
1849,	200,731 57	261,209 00
1850,	320,289 04	347,791 00
1851,	316,060 55	224,454 50
	$3,071,584 32	$3,053,024 50

Charlotte Whig.

WILMINGTON, Feb'y 19.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last night, the wooden dwelling-house on Red Cross street, near Second, owned and occupied by J. Hu Nutt, Esq., was discovered to be on fire, and the flames progressed with such rapidity, that very little of the furniture could be saved. There is every reason to believe that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The house was a new one, having been built within the last year, and insured for $1250 in the Mutual. We have not ascertained whether there was any insurance on the furniture, nor do we know the amount of loss under that head. The loss, we presume, will be from two thousand to twenty-five hundred dollars. This is the second time that Mr. Nutt has been burned out within a few years.

About 12 o'clock another and more destructive fire burst forth, originating, we learn, in a frame out-building or kitchen, in the rear of the Washington Hotel, on Front street, near Princess. It was rapidly communicated to the frame dwelling-house of Mr. Peter Harriss, which was totally destroyed, without insurance. Thence it spread northward to the residence of Mr. Baxter, on Princess street, which, with out-buildings, was totally destroyed. Insured in Mutual for $1200. Mr. B. saved his furniture. The residence next door to Mr. Baxter's, owned and occupied by Mrs. Huggins, together with the adjoining house, occupied by Mr. Perry, but owned by Mr. John Quince, was also burned to the ground. We learn that Mrs. Huggins had an insurance to the amount of $800. Mr. Quince has an insurance of a thousand dollars. The old brick building next door to the Journal office, known as the Calhards house, was soon in flames, and for some time our office was in imminent danger, but the old building survived this, as it has done all previous fires, and stands a perfect monument of indestructibility.

Passing the Journal office, the wind, which blew from the North East, carried the flames towards the Lafayette Hotel, owned by Dr. DeRosset, Sr, and occupied by Mr. David Thally. A new brick back-building was left with only the walls standing, and the roof of the main building was totally destroyed. At this point, the destructive element was stayed. The engines completely flooded the floors, and prevented the fire from extending downwards.—Mr. Thally must have sustained very considerable loss in furniture and otherwise. He had effected insurance on his furniture about three weeks since. The Hotel was insured, we believe, in the Mutual. The whole loss by this fire, as near as we can estimate, will sum up about $10,000—it will hardly vary a thousand over or under.

Journal.

Your Babies not my Babies—About thirty-five years ago there resided in the town of Hebron a certain Dr. T., who became very much enamored of a beautiful young lady in the same town. In due course of time they were engaged to be married. The Doctor was a strong and decided Presbyterian, and his lady love was as strong and decided a Baptist. They were sitting together one evening, talking of their approaching nuptials, when the Dr. remarked—"I am thinking, my dear, of two events which I shall number among the happiest of my life." "And pray, what may they be, Dr.?" asked the lady. "One is the hour when I shall call you my wife for the first time." "And the other, if you please?" "It is when we shall present our first-born for baptism." "What, sprinkled?" Yes, my dear, sprinkled."—"Never shall a child of mine be sprinkled." "Every child of mine shall be sprinkled." "They shall be, ha!" "Yes, my love."—"Well, sir, I can tell you then, that your babies won't be my babies. So, good night sir." The lady left the room, and the Dr. left the house. The sequel to this true story was that the Dr. never married, and the lady is an old maid.

DEBATE ON KOSSUTH'S

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the Committee reported in favor of the Farewell letter of Kossuth, which had been received on the previous day, referred to that Committee.

Mr. BORLAND opposed the [illegible]

Mr. BADGER. Mr. President, I hope that the Senate will not receive this report. I was in hopes that we had got rid of this gentleman's appearance in this hall—and it seems he is now [illegible] character again. I [illegible] ject on the table.

After a few remarks [illegible] motion to lay on the table, by [illegible] 16 to 24.

Messrs. Borland, Badger, Bell, Clemens opposed the [illegible] marks, and Messrs. Cass, [illegible] ested it, on the ground that [illegible] print would be [illegible] tion, an act of disrespect [illegible]

Mr. BADGER. If, [illegible] plication of disrespect [illegible] the Senate's refusing [illegible] ment, this distinguished [illegible] by attributable [illegible] [Mr. Chase.] What [illegible] forced here yesterday [illegible] was done with [illegible] necessary to [illegible] disrespect, on the [illegible] thought proper to make [illegible] the paper. It is not [illegible] which the Senate [illegible] ing, if the Senate [illegible] a communication before [illegible] laid upon our tables [illegible] ers, which is [illegible] to be printed. But [illegible] in his zeal to [illegible] State in favor of [illegible] but with its being [illegible] should be printed. [illegible] the rule, goes to the [illegible] ing. That Committee [illegible] into the enthusiasm [illegible] military chieftain [illegible] whom he had [illegible] said the other day [illegible] fighting, report [illegible] connected to the [illegible] it. Now, sir, as the [illegible] in my judgment, in the [illegible] print, and as it is not [illegible] think, with the [illegible] to print such a [illegible] a description [illegible] proceeding—[illegible] to the joint [illegible] print it, or, if it [illegible] consequence of the [illegible] but in consequence [illegible] the Senator from Ohio. [illegible] I wish that our [illegible] clear, as far as possible, [illegible] proceedings with [illegible] ual.

Mr. S. went further [illegible] ing, as due to the dignity [illegible] of the S[illegible]

Mr. BADGER. [illegible] ject, he said, was [illegible] doctrines, [illegible] which he [illegible]

Mr. DOWNS also [illegible] south, he said, it was [illegible] bow. We have [illegible] have had him [illegible] tended to him the [illegible] but when he appears [illegible] his bow, we will not [illegible] him out of doors. We [illegible] and when he and [illegible] we say to him, You [illegible] go along about your [illegible] amount of the [illegible]

Mr. BADGER. I think [illegible] Louisiana [Mr. Benjamin] [illegible] difficult [illegible] stated. He says [illegible] printing of this [illegible] attitude. We have [illegible] here. We have [illegible] tality. And when [illegible] proposes to [illegible] that he shall [illegible] his leave, but, we will [illegible] does that present the [illegible] fore the Senate? I [illegible] here, that he [illegible] he had made his [illegible] myself, but I am very [illegible] opportunity was [illegible] bow. And he was [illegible] the Senate. He was [illegible] kicked out. Now, [illegible] he calls a letter of [illegible] he a letter of thanks [illegible] we have read it; and [illegible] says it is equivalent [illegible] when he wants to make [illegible] not order that letter [illegible] preserved in the archives? [illegible] It seems to me that [illegible] pretation of it. No [illegible] offered to this man. [illegible] ceived the paper. It [illegible] desk, and it is said [illegible] indignity, and equivalent [illegible] out when he wants to [illegible] take his leave, because [illegible] printing of the paper [illegible] us. We have not yet [illegible] think is imminent upon [illegible] ready at any moment to [illegible] to pay the expense [illegible] tion here. But really [illegible] it is making a most extraordinary [illegible] of the position we occupy [illegible] an indignity, and refusing [illegible] make his bow and depart [illegible] print this letter. I [illegible] from Louisiana is not [illegible] ing that he should make [illegible] his leave of this country [illegible] than I am, [laughter] [illegible] stantly withdraw my [illegible] printing, if the withdrawal [illegible] ing would have that very [illegible]

Mr. President, the Senator [illegible] (Mr. Chase,) has referred [illegible] which I made yesterday, [illegible] reading of the letter to [illegible] that, inasmuch as it had [illegible] listened to with profound [illegible] Senate, unless it was desired [illegible] tors from Michigan, New [illegible] nois, (Messrs. Cass, Seward [illegible] that some reference be made [illegible] to lay it on the table. [illegible] mark was perfectly well [illegible] was intended to be understood [illegible] gentleman in this chamber [illegible] leries; which was this: that [illegible] paper was directed to be read [illegible] ate, so far as I observed there [illegible] a dozen members of this body [illegible] ven the smallest attention [illegible] and manifestly, and beyond [illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1852.

SALES OF STOCKS.—A sale of Fayetteville Bank Stock was made here a few days ago at $115, dividend off. And sales of Cape Fear Bank stock at $115 and $115 50.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.—Among the manifest signs of improvement in our town we may mention one among several sales of real estate which have been made lately. A vacant lot on Hay street, which was sold in 1842 for $250, and in 1850 for $403, was last week sold for $1000. A substantial brick store will be erected upon it.

We are glad to see indications that the Bank of Fayetteville is about to build a handsome Banking House on the vacant lot opposite the present location of that institution: and that the vacant lot, known as Blake's corner, on market square, is about to be improved with brick stores by Messrs. S. J. Hinsdale and J. M. Beasley.

That large establishment at the foot of Hay Mount, formerly known as the Planters' Hotel, but vacant for several years, has been purchased at a price it would not have commanded for years past, and fitted up as a Hotel by Mr. Harman.

At present there is scarcely a vacant building in town.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—This anniversary was celebrated by a parade of the Fayetteville Riflemen this (Monday) morning, and as we go to press the Independent Company is turning out. There will also be a display of Fire Works at the Arsenal in the evening.

WHIG MEETING IN WAYNE.—A Whig meeting was held in Goldsborough on Tuesday last. The meeting appointed delegates to the Whig State and District Conventions, and passed resolutions approving the Compromise measures and nominating Fillmore and Graham. No preference for Governor was expressed.

A Whig meeting in Cabarrus, also, on the 14th inst., nominated Fillmore, Graham and Kerr.

The Milton Chronicle names Henry W. Miller of Raleigh, as its choice for Governor, in case the nomination is not given to its countyman, Mr. Kerr.

GOV. GRAHAM.—We are glad to hear that the Secretary of the Navy has resumed the discharge of his duties at that Department, having recovered from his recent illness.

THE NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—By the new schedule, just published, it appears that the mail will, after the 1st of March, leave New York at 5½ P. M. and arrive at Wilmington at 9 A. M. of the second day, say in 39½ hours. A second mail will leave New York at 9 P. M. and arrive at Wilmington at 9½ P. M.—48½ hours. Going North, leave Wilmington at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., and arrive at New York at 6½ P. M. and 5½ A. M.—the first in 34½ hours and the second in 39½ hours.

Going South, the cars will pass Warsaw about 6½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Going North, they will pass that place about 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. To connect with the morning trains, both ways, it will not require any alteration in the departure of the stages from this place. But it will evidently be desirable to have the stages leave Warsaw for this place about 11 A. M.

THE PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK.—Alarmed by the popularity of Mr. Fillmore in the South, the Locofoco papers here have sought consolation in the statements of the Seward party that New York will give 50,000 majority against him. If these statements were true, one would think that the Locofoco press, *par excellence* the defenders of Southern Rights, would support the President whose respect to those rights has gained him the hatred of the Seward abolitionists. But on the contrary they are made subjects of rejoicing.

But the statements are, we think, very far from the truth, and so thinking, we have copied able articles from the New York Commercial and Express on the subject, which the reader will find on the preceding page and to which attention is directed.

We most heartily endorse the commendation so handsomely bestowed on the Administration. In our opinion no Administration since that of Washington has merited, and none since that of Monroe has received, a greater degree of praise, and a smaller share of censure, than the present. We speak not of parties, but of the people, of thinking men of all parties and all sections. And we may add that no man in the Union, of any party, is so generally respected in the South, by the best men of all parties, as Millard Fillmore.

THE SEASON.—The weather of this winter has been more remarkable than of any we remember ever to have experienced. There has been more cold weather, more dry weather, more clear weather, and less snow. We learn that for more than six months past there has not been enough rain at any one time to produce a rise of five feet in the Cape Fear river. As for snow, we have not seen any during the entire winter, though we have heard that a few flakes have fallen. It remains to be seen what effect this unusual weather will have on vegetation during the ensuing Spring and Summer.

Isaac Clegg, Esq. has been appointed President of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, in place of Dr. McClenahan, resigned.

THE LEGITIMATE FRUITS.—A memorial presented to Congress a day or two ago, aptly illustrates the folly and danger of the new doctrine of "intercession," now so popular with the Locofocos, especially at the North.

It was a petition of 100 citizens of Rhode Island, presented by Senator Clarke of that State, stating, that as Congress was about to interpose its kind offices in behalf of suffering convicts in other countries, they hoped something would be done for those in prison in the United States. There were now in prison in Washington, two men, Boynton and Sears, *convicted of aiding slaves to escape from their masters*, for whose release these petitioners ask Congress to interfere. The petition was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Let no one imagine that this is a joke, or a humbug. No such thing. The petitioners are evidently and undoubtedly in earnest. And we are free to admit, that, abolitionists as they are, they have as much right to appeal to Congress to obtain the release of men who stole their neighbors' property, as Cass, and Shields, and Seward have to ask Congress to appeal to Queen Victoria to release men who, in the name of patriotism, would have robbed her of her crown.

The true policy of our country, and the only safety of the South, is to attend to our own business, and to require others to do likewise.

KOSSUTH'S LAST.—A Farewell Address from Kossuth to the President and Congress of the United States has been laid before the Senate by the President, pro. tem., of that body. It is full of self importance and egotism (which he ascribes to excess of patriotic feeling) and presumption. Of the latter quality the following extract is a specimen:

"Neither the pangs of exile, nor the egotism of my patriotic feelings, or the interests of all those nations whose common rights and wrongs I plead before the mighty tribunal of publicity, will ever induce me to desire that the United States should for our sake put in jeopardy the welfare and prosperity of this glorious home of liberty; but as the present condition of Europe and the coming events on that continent, which cast already their shadows before them, cannot fail to attract the attention and invite the consideration of such a Power on earth as the U. States are, I cannot forbear to hope that the very consciousness of that security which the United States enjoy, while the greater part of Europe quakes, will but more impress upon their true republican generosity the sentiments of supreme urgency to pronounce in respect to the law of nations and international duties and rights, as also in respect to the undisturbed safety of commercial intercourse, in favor of such principles, which, founded upon the law of nature and of Nature's God, are equally consistent with the fundamental principles of this great Republic, and indispensable to peace and contentment on earth."

M. Kossuth's case seems likely to add another illustration to the truth of the proverb: "Give him rope enough and he'll hang himself." The high official honors which he has received, and the misrepresentations of them by interested demagogues have completely turned his head. For, not content with telling the people that in statesmanship Washington was a novice, he now desires to instruct the U. States Government and to counsel a departure from its established policy. Such arrogance will not fail to be rebuked by the people. They have sense enough to see that though Kossuth says he does not wish to "jeopard our welfare and prosperity," such interference as he designs, must necessarily be followed up by *war*, or, as he himself has declared, the government will be disgraced.

A few more such letters, and not a plank of the Kossuth platform will be left for the demagoguery of Cass and Seward and other such Presidential aspirants, to stand upon.

MISSISSIPPI SENATORS.—Messrs. Walker Brooke, Whig, and Stephen Adams, Union Democrat, have been elected to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Messrs. Foote and Davis.

A meeting was held in Raleigh, last week, Maj Charles L. Hinton presiding, preparatory to forming an Agricultural Society of Wake county.

An Agricultural Society was also organized in Guilford county last week. An able address was delivered by Ralph Gorrell, Esq.

THE N. C. UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—This is a new issue from the office of the Weekly Post. It is to appear monthly, for $2 a year, and to be edited by six members of the Senior Class of the N. C. University. The present number gives good promise for the future. We wish it much success.

Another Homicide in Bladen.—On Saturday night the 7th inst., James Mote, aged about eighty, went to the house of William Rich, and the company, consisting of Rich, his wife, Mote and a lad of sixteen named Allen Cain the son of Mrs. Rich, all got drunk. Mote commenced abusing young Cain and soon struck him, and repeated the blow several times until he knocked him down about the door.—Cain arose and ran, Mote after him, and as Mote got nearly up to him, Cain struck him with a piece of board which felled the old man to the ground. Cain kept on running until he found he was no farther pursued. The old man got a fall while in the race after Cain, and it is not certain from which blow he died; at any rate he died on Tuesday following. Cain was arrested and tried before Justices Atkinson and Lucas; and not being able to give bail was committed.—*Wilmington Herald.*

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22—8 20 P. M.

The Cambria has arrived. Things quiet politically. Slight decline in cotton, disappointing and checking our market.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday the 17th, the President of the Senate presented a letter from M. Kossuth, (noticed in another column.) It is dated Cincinnati, Feb. 14, and encloses a farewell letter of thanks to the government and Congress, dated Washington, Jan. 12, which, on leaving Washington, he had directed to President Fillmore, and requested him to lay before Congress. He states that the Secretary of State had since kindly informed him that it was inconsistent with the diplomatic forms of this government for the President to communicate such a document to Congress, and had advised him to forward it directly to the two Houses.

After the document was read, Mr. Badger moved to lay it on the table. Mr. Chase moved that it be printed. A member moved that it be referred to the committee on printing; which was done.

Mr. Badger presented four more memorials from assistant marshals in North Carolina, asking additional pay for taking the census.

Mr. Hunter of Virginia spoke at length against the bill to grant lands for a rail road in Iowa, and against the principle of all internal improvements by the general government.

On Wednesday, the debate occurred of which we have given an abstract in another column, in relation to Kossuth's letter.

Mr. Underwood spoke at great length against the bill to grant lands to a rail road in Iowa.

On Thursday, Mr. Mangum presented five memorials from assistant marshals in North Carolina, asking additional pay for taking the census. Among them, from S. M. Hughes of Stokes, J. J. H. Russ of Randolph, and Thos. R. Hall of Brunswick.

Mr. M. I also present the memorial of E. H. McClure, assistant marshal of Buncombe county, North Carolina, asking additional compensation for taking the seventh census. I hope this petitioner, at least, will find relief, for that county is well represented in this body. [Laughter.] I move that it be referred to the Committee of Claims.

The memorial was so referred.

Mr. Badger presented two memorials on the same subject.

Mr. B. While I am on the floor, Mr. President, I will state that I received two or three series of resolutions passed at the last session of the legislature of North Carolina, which were, for reasons not necessary to mention, transmitted to me so late that no opportunity was afforded of presenting them at the last session of Congress; and in consequence of their being left at home when I came here this winter, they were, with certain other papers, transmitted to me. On account of some delay in the transmission of these papers, I have not heretofore had an opportunity of presenting them to the Senate. As I do not mean any longer to be neglectful of that duty, I now present, therefore, resolutions passed by the legislature of N. Carolina in relation to the encouragement of home industry, and requesting their members of both branches of Congress to vote against any increase of tariff duty. I also present a resolution of the legislature of North Carolina in favor of the reopening of the inlet at or near Nag's Head, between the ocean and Albemarle sound; also resolutions of the legislature of North Carolina in favor of opening a communication between Beaufort harbor and the waters of Pamlico sound; and also in favor of a hydrographical survey of the waters between Pamlico sound and Beaufort harbor, known as Cove sound. I ask that these resolutions may be received, and, without reading, that they may be printed for the use of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

Considerable debate occurred on the Oregon mileage bill, which was received from the House; and then Mr. Underwood finished his speech on the Iowa rail road bill.

On Friday, private bills were considered, among which Mr. Badger called up the bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, (giving credit for the duties on their iron,) which was passed.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, another whole day was consumed in discussing the bill fixing the mileage of the Delegate from Oregon, and incidentally the whole mileage subject. A dozen speeches were made,—"for Buncombe."

On Wednesday, further debate took place on the important question whether the Delegate from Oregon should have $2500 or $3400 of mileage. It was finally decided, after three days' arduous labor in the House, that he should receive the larger sum.

On Thursday, the day was devoted to debate on one of the numerous bills to grant lands for the construction of rail roads in the west.

On Friday, private bills occupied the day.

We are glad to observe that the Hon. Mr. Mangum, who has been confined to his lodgings for ten or twelve days by indisposition, has recovered sufficiently to be able to resume his duties in the Senate.

National Intelligencer.

The great silk house of Carleton & Co. in New York has suspended. Liabilities $700,000, with a surplus of assets, as they say, of $190,000.

Since their suspension, Messrs. Carleton & Co. have sold their whole concern, debts, credits, and stock, to Mr. Frothingham, who pays all their liabilities in full, and gives Mr. Carleton a handsome competency, with liberal sums to each of the junior partners.

The Tribune has assailed the house bitterly since its suspension, attributing its losses to its Southern tendencies and Southern custom. The Journal of Commerce thus effectually, and to the great credit of the South, disposes of the malignant attacks:

"Mr. Carleton was a prominent member of the Union Safety Committee, and it was at his counting-room, after an article had appeared in our paper, recommending union and action, that the preliminary meeting was held, which terminated in the great Union meeting at Castle Garden. This is the reason for the venom displayed against him by the Tribune, whose Free Soil and Abolition guns have been spiked through the fruits of that proceeding. The course of Mr. Carleton in his business affairs, reflects no discredit upon that Committee, and it would be well for the politics of the country, if gentlemen of equal integrity, intelligence, and patriotism, were members of the Committees who on either side, manage party matters. We venture to say, that few equals to Mr. Carleton, in any respect, are to be found among them.

"Nor is this house alone" (says the Tribune, exultingly,) "in this retributive calamity." It is true that three other members of the Committee belonged to houses which have failed; but it is not true that they "have smashed up by reason of too much of that custom," (the Southern trade,) "for which they made sacrifices so considerable." The chief house of the three failed as endorsers upon the paper of a Northern manufacturing establishment. Of their Southern debts over fifty per cent. have already been collected, although the assignment was made late in October, while of their Western debts only five per cent. have been collected. Of a like character, has been the experience of Carleton & Co. in respect to their trade; and all of the houses in question continue to feel a high degree of confidence in their Southern custom.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

A VOICE FROM MARYLAND.

The following letter and the accompanying resolutions of the Whig State Central Committee of Maryland have been handed to us for publication, and we readily lay them before our readers. Whilst other distinguished citizens have strong and ardent friends in the State, we are led to the belief, from a pretty extensive acquaintance with a large number of the Whigs in every county in the State, that a decided preference is generally felt for President Fillmore as their candidate for the next Presidency. It is believed, also, that a large body of sound, conservative citizens of the opposite party, who still adhere to the principles and advice of Washington in relation to foreign interference, would earnestly and patriotically come to the support of the truly National, Washington candidate.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28, 1852.

To his Excellency Millard Fillmore,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: It becomes my pleasing duty to forward to you the enclosed resolutions of the Whig State Central Committee of Maryland, adopted at a meeting of the Committee held at Barnum's Hotel, on Monday evening, the 26th instant; and permit me to add that the vote on their adoption was unanimous, and conveys, as we believe, not only the sentiments of the Whig party of Maryland, but of the great body of the Whig party of the United States. They feel that, under circumstances of great difficulty and danger, your Administration has been conducted with eminent ability, honesty, and firmness; that you have been tried and *"not found wanting,"* and that in your hands they can safely rely on a faithful, and *constitutional* administration of our national affairs.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

GEO. E. SANGSTON,
Chairman Whig Central Committee, Md.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28, 1852.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee of Maryland, held in the city of Baltimore, on Monday evening, 26th instant, the following resolutions, submitted by Samuel H. Tagart, Esq., were, on motion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee have heard, with feelings of unfeigned pleasure, the determination of our present worthy Chief Magistrate to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for the next Presidency.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, Millard Fillmore is the first and unanimous choice of the Whig party in Maryland as the candidate for the Presidency.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be signed by the chairman and members of this committee and be forwarded to the President.

GEO. E. SANGSTON, Chairman.
WM. N. BRICE, Secretary.

Also, signed by all the members of the Committee.

MARRIED,

At Hilton, Chatham county, on the 1st inst., by Elias Bryant, Esq., J. P. BATTERS to Miss CATHARINE BRANTLEY.

On Thursday evening the 5th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Mary Ann Malloy, by Rev'd John Monroe, Mr. MALCOM McNEILL to Miss ALMENIA McNEILL, daughter of Hector McNeill, Esq.; all of Richmond county.

On Thursday evening the 12th inst., at the residence of John C. Graham, Esq., by Rev'd John Monroe, Mr. ARCHIBALD McNEILL to Miss MARY ANN McGUGAN; all of Richmond county.

In Guilford county, on the 10th inst., by the Rev'd Cyrus K. Caldwell, Mr. ABSALOM SCALES, of Patrick county, Va., to Miss NANCY CAROLINE DONNELL, daughter of James Donnell, dec'd.

At Orton, the residence of Dr. F. J. Hill, in Brunswick county, on the 18th inst., by Rev'd Mr. Wightman, of Charleston, Mr. WILLIAM F. FREEMAN, of Columbia, S. C., to Miss SALLIE JOHN DAVIS, daughter of Mr. T. I. Davis, of New Hanover.

DIED,

At Little Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C., on the 10th inst., Mr. SAMUEL B. SMITH, in the 61st year of his age.

In this county, at the residence of her father, on the 5th instant, SARAH C. BYRNE, in the 20th year of her age. She suffered a long and tedious illness for more than a year, bearing her affliction with great meekness and patient endurance. Perfectly resigned, she met the awful summons with calmness and composure, in the confident hope and trust in a happy change from life to eternity. She was truly an amiable and pious young lady, and her death is a sad bereavement to her parents and friends. She was held in high esteem by all who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance, and her memory will never fade from the hearts of those who knew her while living.—Com.

In this town, on the 19th inst., DAVID CARVER, Sr., at an advanced age.

In Guilford county, on the 8th instant, Mrs NANCY GILLESPIE, widow of the late Robert Gillespie, and daughter of Robert Hanner, in the 63d year of her age.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

FEBRUARY 24, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	10½	11¼
Hams,		
Sides,		
Shoulders,		
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	9½	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7½	
Prime,	7¼	
Fair,	7	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	13½	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 75	4 85
Fine,	4 50	4 60
Scratched,	4 25	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	80	90
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	50	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	1	
HIDES—		
Dry,	7	9
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Sweeles, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	10	11
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	23	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	10	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 15	1 25
Clover, (none.)		
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	35	40
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10¼
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	3	5
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2 25
10 x 12,	2½	2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton.—Although there have been considerable quanties sold above our quotations, we think it best to continue our present marks, as they show nearer the actual state of the market.

Corn.—We report sales of some 2000 bushels from boats, at 75 to 80 cts.

Oats.—The demand is fully up to the receipts. Prices unchanged.

Molasses.—The quantity sold has been large.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Business dull. Bacon, hog round 10½. Corn plenty at 65. Hay scarce at 1 05 to 1 15. Irish potatoes from vessel at 3 50 per bbl. 1150 bbls. Turpentine sold at 3 15 for soft, and 1 45 to 1 50 for hard. 198 casks Spirits at 33. Tar 1 25. Baltimore Flour $5. Common Shingles $3. 11 rafts Timber sold: 2 at 11 50, 1 at 11 62, 4 at 11 00, 1 at 7 00, 1 at 6 25, 2 at 6 00.

At New York, cotton firm without change of price. Flour has declined: 4 94 to 5 06. Rio Coffee 7¾ to 9¼.

At Charleston, cotton 6¾ to 8¼.

At Cheraw, cotton 5½ to 7¾. Sales of the week 525 bales.

That POLISH! how it Shines!

10,000 Boxes sold within the last nine months!

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated POLISH, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

This Polish can be found at the store under the Carolinian Printing Office.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1852. 67tf

POTATOES.

SUPERIOR Northern, for planting. Also, Red Clover seed. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 23, 1852. 67-3

1000 Bushels Nice Bread Corn,

ON Consignment, and for sale on reasonable terms, by B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 23, 1852. 67-3

ARMSTRONG & CATOR,

JOBBERS IN

Ribbons, Millinery, Silk Goods, and Manufacturers and Dealers in Straw Bonnets and Hats.

No. 175, Baltimore Street, 6th Door East of Light Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OFFER American, English, and French Straw Bonnets, all qualities, by case or dozen. Boys Hats, Straw Braids, Gimps, &c. Bonnet Ribbons, new styles and all qualities: Neck, Cap, Sash, and plain Ribbons: Flowers, Caps, Bonnet Silks, Crapes, Netts, &c.; on usual terms, at low prices.
Feb'y 18, 1852. 67-3t

TOBACCO.

25 BOXES low priced Tobacco, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Feb'y 23, 1852. 67-4w

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 16th instant, my negro man HARMAN, and his wife DOLLY and child. Harman is about 55 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, spare built, and weighs about 150 lbs.—Dolly is about 45 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and weighs about 110 pounds; and her child is a boy about four months of age.

Said Negroes left my plantation without any provocation, and it is supposed they will try to make their way to some other State, as Harman can write, and may have prepared him a free pass, and may travel in company with a lazy white man, who left the county about the same time, for parts unknown.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of said negroes in Carthage, Moore county, and proof to convict any white man of harboring them; or $25 for the negroes, or $15 for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that I get them. MALCOM CURRY.
Feb'y 20, 1852. 67-3t

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, for sale.—Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 23, 1852. 67-3t

FAUST & WINEBRENER,

68½ North Third Street,

Philadelphia,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of merchants visiting the North to our entire

New Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.,

(Our former stock having been damaged by fire and all sold at public auction in November last.)

We are now opening a full assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Cotton and Wool Cards, Axes, Axes and other makes of Shovels and Spades, Grain and Grass Scythes, Hoes, Anvils, Vises, Steel, &c.

Together with a well selected and complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, of most approved styles, direct from the manufacturers.

The advantages of a new stock bought at the present reduced prices of goods must be perceptible to every merchant. An examination of the same would undoubtedly result to your advantage.

N. B. Particular and personal attention paid to orders by mail or otherwise.
Feb'y 16, 1852 67-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership between G. M. Frazier and Green Womack was dissolved on the 16th of February 1852.
G. M. BRAZIER.
Chatham county, Feb. 20, 1852. 11p

HARMAN'S HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public.—Having had some experience in the business in the town of Pittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.

JOHN HARMAN.
Feb'y 17, 1852. 66tf

☞ The Salisbury Watchman, Washington Argus, Raleigh Register, and Wilmington Herald, will publish each four times.

NOTICE.

A FIRST RATE Two Horse Wagon and Harness for sale. A bargain can be had by applying to the subscriber soon.
J. B. TROY, Jr.
Feb'y 18, 1852. 66-2w

Plants and Trees.

2000 FRUIT TREES, extra fine. Peaches and Apples, at $10 per hundred.

Peaches and Apples, at $1 50 per dozen.

Cherries, Nectarines, Apricots, Plums, Almonds, Chestnuts, and Quinces, at 25 cts. each.

Pears and English Walnuts, 50 to 81 each.

Figs and Grape Vines, 25 to 50 cts. each.

Strawberries, $1 to $2 per hundred.

Osage Orange for hedges, $10 per thousand.

Raspberries, $2 to $3 per dozen.

Hot-house, Green-house and Hardy Plants.

Shrubs, Roses, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees. In short, almost every thing in my line. For sale on Rowan street.

C. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 18, 1852. 66tf

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 2d instant, a Negro Boy named JACOB. The said boy is 23 years old, about five feet four or five inches high, light complected, weighing about 150 lbs. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me at my residence, or confinement in any jail so that I get him. I will also give twenty-five dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring said boy. Jacob has a scar on his right cheek, and a mark on his breast caused by a knife, and a cut upon the great toe of his left foot. He has a very genteel walk, and a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Stewartsville, Richmond Co., N. C. DANIEL McRAE.
Feb'y 16, 1852. 67-3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trading for a note given by me to Alexander McKellar, or bearer, (for a division,) for the sum of Fifty Dollars, payable January 1855.
PETER B. McKELLAR.
Harllesville, S. C., Jan. 1852. 56tf

From the Federal Union.

TONIC BITTERS AND VEGETABLE PILLS.

These medicines are used together, for curing diseases of this class; being not only strengthening and invigorating in their effects, but giving healthy tone and action to the stomach and bowels.

There are many persons in every community afflicted with a variety of symptoms, arising from no other cause than an impaired or enervated state of the digestive organs. As an evidence of this, let a single package of the medicine be used, and a great improvement will follow, which will most generally result in a cure, by persisting with the remedies.

A bottle of the Antacid is to be used in addition to the Pills and Bitters, whenever the tightness and oppression after meals, heartburn, &c. are troublesome.

Dr. Little—Sir: I have used your Tonic Bitters with the greatest advantage to strengthen the stomach, and to give tone to the digestive organs, as well as quieting nervous derangement. They are pleasant to take, gently stimulating, and extremely well adapted to dyspeptic or debilitated habits. In all my travels, I have not met with so good an article. Yours, &c.
(Signed) PHILIP BANKS,
Dealer in Maps, &c.
Americus, 1848.

Dr. Young—Sir: By your advice, I have given my wife Dr. Little's Tonic Bitters and Vegetable Pills, with the greatest advantage. Her disease was of many years standing previous to taking the medicines, but since, she has enjoyed good health.
(Signed) NELSON McCARTY.

Read the following well-marked cases, that had so long baffled all other remedies:
Baldwin Co., April 1849.

Dr. Little—Dear Sir: For the last six or seven years my wife has been badly afflicted with dyspepsia, so much so as to become nearly helpless, although having been attended by two or three physicians. During the last year she took, whilst in this situation, your Antacid and Vegetable Pills, which soon helped her much from that sinking or oppression after eating, besides gaining strength. She continued to improve fast, particularly when we used the Tonic Bitters with the other medicines, and is now enjoying pretty fair health and feels like a new being. Yours, respectfully,
(Signed) HEZEKIAH ROGERS, Sr.

The fac-simile of the signature of Dr. W. G. Little will be found upon the outside wrapper of each of his Medicines.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, at his Manufacturing Depot, No. 264 Market street, Philadelphia, and Macon, Georgia.

☞ To be had also of James Cain, Rockfish; A. Watson, Floral College; Townsend & Douglass, Bennettsville; Dr. P. M. Cohen, Charleston; C. C. Barbee, Barclaysville; P. F. Pescud, Raleigh.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent for Fayetteville.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Evergreen, with goods for [illegible] & Co, W McIntyre, R [illegible], Cross Creek Co, A A McLauchlin, S W Tillinghast & Co, H Branson & Son, W M Corbett, T & W C Bostick, [illegible] Hall, Cook & Troy, [illegible] J McRorie, B Rose [illegible] S Bloom, P Montague, E S [illegible] & Co, D J McAlister, C [illegible] C Benbow & Co.

Steamer Chatham and Gov Graham, M Brown and Express in tow, [illegible] Lorie, R G Lindsay, J Newton & Co, A A McKethan, E C [illegible] & Rose & Son, T H Lilly, A [illegible] Mclaurin, Judge Ruffin, W H [illegible] & Son, S J Hinsdale, R J [illegible] Dixon, E J Hale & Son, [illegible] Summerell, Powe & Co, Lawson Farrow, J Utley, J P Rodgers, [illegible] Jones & Strange, D Dixon, [illegible] Lassiter, Crumpler & York, [illegible] J M Bland, S Gales, T W [illegible] Greentree, W R Holt, T F Pessou, J T O Wilbur, C Elliot, J W [illegible] Mason Institute, Cedar Falls [illegible] Bonnell, D Murphy, D McNatt, [illegible] C B Brown & Son, Wilkings [illegible], J R & J Sloan, I Cox, C W [illegible] Taylor, H & E J Lilly, T F [illegible] Mickle & Ashe, Strowd, [illegible] Webb, H A London & Co, [illegible] Braughon.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Schrs. Joseph Ann from Newbern, [illegible] from Hyde county, Susan Ann [illegible] ton, 20—Schrs. Ann Elizabeth, Ira Brewster from New [illegible] county, 21—Schr. J. [illegible] New York

Greensborough (N. C.) Mutual Insurance Company.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "THE GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers, viz:

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
JOHN A. MEBANE, }
W. J. McCONNEL, } Executive Com.
WM. S. RANKIN, }

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan.	John A. Mebane.
W. J. McConnel.	Andrew Weatherly.
William S. Rankin.	C. P. Mendenhall.
Jed. H. Lindsay	Lyndon Swaim.
Shubal G. Coffin.	Jesse Shelly.
William H. Reece.	Jonathan W. Field.
Tyre Glenn.	

This Company has now been in successful operation for several months, and will take Risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores, and other Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Produce &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance are, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; and no stronger argument can be produced in ther favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents.

PETER ADAMS, Sec'y.

☞ The Subscriber having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

JOHN M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Dec. 26, 1851. 51-3m

To Farmers, Gardeners & Florists.

THE subscriber, having been appointed by Messrs. B. N. Strong & Co., of Weathersfield, Ct., Sole Agent in North Carolina for the sale of their famous GARDEN SEEDS, offers at wholesale and retail a very large and full assortment of the best Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted the growth of 1851.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

L. H. WEBB.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 19, 1852. 58-6w

Livery Stable Business.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above busines as usual. Having added considerable Stock, he will be able to accommodate the public. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

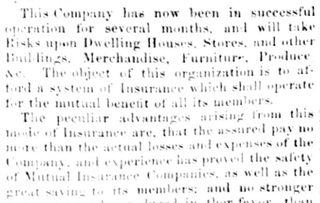
J. W. POWERS.
Jan'y 20, 1852. 58tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to abandon entirely all attempts at farming, I offer for sale the tract of land on which I lately resided, three miles above Lumberton. It contains 800 acres, about 200 of which are cleared. This offer presents the following inducements to persons wishing to buy land:

1. A healthy locality and excellent water.
2. Good soil.
3. Great facilities for making Timber and Turpentine, (10,000 boxes already cut.)
4. Comfortable dwelling and out-houses.
5. Young & thrifty Orchards & Grape Vines.
6. Reasonable price and easy terms.

R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C., 1-59-tf
Jan. 24, 1852.



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the re-idence of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 15 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses,
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59

A Card.

HAVING sustained a severe loss by the fire on the night of the 24 January, I am compelled to call on all those who are indebted to me to make immediate payment. If they cannot settle in full, pay what they can, either in cash or notes negotiable at Bank.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 5, 1852. 53tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all Kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.
Somerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

HAY.

100 BALES HAY,
500 Bushels Corn. For sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 2, 1851. 44-tf

Oxford Female College.

This Institution, located in Oxford, Granville Co., N. C., under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the SECOND MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter; and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet, straw; in winter trimmed with deep blue silk velvet and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with Pink Ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms:—Per session of five months, payable one half in advance. Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10, in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take a partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in an English course at $10 for each study. Extra expenses: Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3. The same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $15. Needle Work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be had by addressing the President.

By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, Sec'y.
Dec. 16, 1851. 48-tfM

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

GARDEN SEED.

Fresh and Genuine.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

HAS just received and offers for sale, a very large supply of Fresh and Genuine

GARDEN SEED,

Of this year's growth, among which are the following, viz:

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early China.
Early Valentine.
Early Six Weeks.
Early Mohawk.
Large Lima.
BEETS—Early Blood Turnip
" Bassino.
Long Blood.
White French Sugar.
Yellow.
CABBAGE—Early York.
Flat Battersea.
Large Ox Heart.
" Flat Dutch.
Early Sugar Loaf.
Large Drumhead.
Drumhead Savoy.
CAULIFLOWER—Early London.
CARROT—Early Horn.
Long Orange.
CELERY—White Solid.
CUCUMBER—Early Russia.
Early Cluster.
Long Green.
EGG PLANT.
CORN—Smith's Early White.
Sweet or Sugar.
LETTUCE—Large Green Head.
Ice Coss.
Large Cabbage Head.
MELON—Pine Apple.
Nutmeg.
Mountain Sweet Water.
NASTURTIUM.
OKRA.
ONION—Large Red.
White Portugal.
PARSLEY—Curled.
PARSNIP—Long Smooth.
PEAS—Early Charlton.
Large Marrowfat.
PEPPER—Long Cayenne.
Bull Nose.
Sweet Spanish.
PUMPKIN—Connecticut.
RADISH—Early Long Scarlet.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
Rose cold Winter.
Long Salmon.
SPINACH—Round.
SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.
SQUASH—Early Bush.
TOMATO—Large Red
Large Smooth.
Pear Shaped.
Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Flat Dutch.
Red Top Flat.
Large Norfolk.
White Globe.
Long Tankard.
Ruta Baga.
SAGE.
THYME.

S. J. HINSDALE.
Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1851. 54tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 12, 1851. 21-Y

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL,

Drapers, Tailors,

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTHIERS,

110 *William street, New York,*

NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscribers would beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have opened the above Establishment, and intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

They have just received a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

From New York, all of their own manufacture,

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others in want of Clothing to sell again, will do well to call and examine our Stock. Orders filled at ☞ NEW YORK PRICES. ☜

Measures and orders will be taken for fine Clothing, and executed in the most fashionable style and with despatch.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL.
A. C. HART, *Agent.*
Nov. 17, 1851. 40-3m

WANTED,

A GOOD Timber Wagon.

C. B. MALLETT.
Jan'y 28, 1852. 61-tf

NOTICE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a well selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Among their stock will be found the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, together with a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing; Umbrellas; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; all kinds of Boots and Shoes; Carpeting; Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars; Hardware and Cutlery; Leather; Hollow-ware and Crockery-ware; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars; Teas; Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails.

With many other Goods, which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay punctually. We would be glad if our friends and the public generally would give us a call.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.
Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

FAYETTEVILLE CONFECTIONERY.

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

INFORMS the public, that he has refitted his Establishment on Green Street, and has on hand a fresh supply of CANDIES, manufactured by himself out of the best Loaf Sugar, and warranted free from starch, flour, paste, and pernicious paints. His whole time and attention is now devoted to making Candy, and he is prepared to supply all orders with Candies equal to any made in the United States. These Candies he warrants to keep in any climate, and he will sell to Town or Country merchants, as cheap as good and pure Candy can be purchased in New York or elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

$300 REWARD!

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday the 14th day of July last, SAMUEL J. LOVE, who was convicted for the murder of Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term of Court, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, six feet two inches high, (not certain as regards his height, but supposed to be thereabouts,) has dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, with a downcast look; some of his front teeth a little decayed, and follows the occupation of a Carpenter.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him.

JOHN INGRAM, Sheriff.
Camden, S. C., Aug. 30, 1851. 20-6m

UNION ACADEMY.

THE building of this Institution is now in a state of completion. It is large and commodious. It is pleasantly located in a fine neighborhood, and in a very salubrious part of Robeson county, twelve miles west from Lumberton, about half mile south of the road leading from thence to Affordsville.

The first session of this Institution will commence on the 2d Monday of January, 1852, under the care of Mr. Giles Leitch, who is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Terms of Tuition, per Session, viz:

Spelling, reading and writing,	$8 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History,	10 00
Latin, Greek, French, and the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 00

Board can be obtained at the Academy, and at convenient distances in the neighborhood, at from five to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.
Dec. 29, 1851. 53-tf

New Firm.

The undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HALL & SACKETT, for the purpose of doing a Dry Goods and Hardware Business, and have taken the Store 5 doors East of the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. H. HALL.
A. E. HALL.
T. M. SACKETT.
August 26, 1851. 1tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals for clearing, grubbing, planking, bridging and finishing the Anson Plank Road, and also, for supplying all the necessary lumber, timbers, and other material for the construction of the said road, will be received until the last Wednesday in February next.

For particulars and specifications apply to the President at Cheraw.

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the cutting and hauling of logs, and sawing and delivering of lumber at the mill of the Anson Plank Road Company. The location of the mill, and timber land, will be shown on application to the President.

ALLAN McFAYLAN,
President A. P. R. C.
January 31, 1852. 62-thwF

LINSEED OIL.

5 BBLS. North Carolina Linseed Oil.
For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
Feb'y 9, 1852. 63-4w

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having formed a Copartnership under the style of JOHN BANKS & BROTHER, for carrying on a COMMISSION and FORWARDING BUSINESS, all goods consigned to them, or ordered, or produce sent for sale, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN BANKS.
DAVID BANKS.
Wilmington, Feb. 2, 1852. 62tf

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS, and Tow Boats Stevenson, David Lewis, and James Cassiday, are prepared to forward with despatch all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draught, and well suited to run in *low water*. She possesses *power* and *speed*, and is admirably adapted to *towing*, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The Proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steamboat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His Agent in Wilmington is DAVID BANKS, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.
Wilmington, Feb. 4, 1852. 62tf

A Farm and Beautiful Residence FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the South-west, would sell his lands in this county, upon reasonable and accommodating terms.

There are about 2700 or 3000 acres, all lying in one body, and of which 400 or 500 acres are in cultivation. The Plank Road of the Joint Stock Company, from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will run within one mile of the residence. Most of the lands that are in cultivation lie within three miles of the Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and others.

The above situation is very desirable, from the fact that it is surrounded by the best of neighbors and society.

The subscriber might say much more by way of inducement; but he deems it unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase can call and see for themselves.

The above lands can be divided so as to suit purchasers.

Any further information can be given by application to the subscriber, or by letter addressed to him at Kingsbury, Cumberland Co., N. C.

D. S. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 2, 1852. 62tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

FOR SALE.—20,000 lbs. BACON.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb'y 9, 1852. 63tf

The Steamer Chatham will resume her semi-weekly trips between this place and Wilmington, on Monday the 16th inst., leaving Fayetteville every MONDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, at 7 o'clock A. M., and running through the same day.—Leaving Wilmington every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, after the arrival of the Cars from the North. The Steamer Gov. Graham, with as many Tow Boats as may be necessary, will run in connexion with the Chatham, as often as may be necessary to carry all Freights that may offer. The addition of another large Flat (the Gen'l McRae,) to this Line, affords increased facilities for the shipping public. Goods shall certainly have as quick transit by this Line as any other.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't
Cape Fear S. B. Co.
Feb'y 9, 1852. 63tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 11, 1851. 4-tf

H. G. HALL.

Fayetteville Foundry.

CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

☞ A lot of Babbitt Metal for sale Winslow street, Sept. 1, 1851. 18Y

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

H. L. HOLMES.

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851 11tf

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

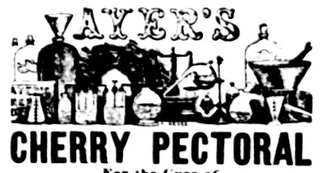
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all Kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDWD LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

30,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, by
H. BRANSON & SON.
July 1. 7tf



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

MANY years of trial, unite daily augmenting the public confidence in the unerring virtues of this well known and universally celebrated remedy for the various pulmonic complaints and affections of the throat. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the most astonishing cures could have procured for it the unbounded confidence it has received from the public. Scarcely a family can be found in the land, but has, in its own circle, some living trophy of its wonderful power to relieve and cure the dreadful diseases to which the throat and lungs are subject. Nothing but the most unbounded confidence in its virtues, could induce the proprietor to offer it to the afflicted, as he now does, with the full assurance that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations, and that it will prove, in every trial, as it has in thousands of cases before, the most speedy, safe, and effectual remedy for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and pulmonic organs, that has ever been discovered, or that can be obtained for love or money. Many of these cures have been publicly known for years, and have become standing wonders in their communities, which will not quickly be forgotten.

While it is a source of pride to the public to proclaim that any one medicine will not quickly be forgotten, there is also a feeling of gratitude that thereby prompts every one who has received benefit from a medicine, to make it known, that others may profit by the same means. Actuated by this feeling, but almost inevitably under the influence which it has employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this noble remedy is gradually become the best resource of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, Cherry Pectoral is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France, Germany, where the medical resources have reached their highest perfection, Cherry Pectoral is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Ante Houses, Public Institutions, and in all pectic practice, as the surest remedy their astonished Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs.—Also in Mexico, South America, and the Islands of the Pacific, it is used with the most beneficial effects.

In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood.

The Cherry Pectoral is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own care, with unvariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.

We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority, and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved it will do; and in it by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, in Clinton, by WARREN JOHNSON & CO., and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Jan'y 26, 1852 59 3m

10,000 SPORTSMEN

WANTED.

The Subscriber has now one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks Double and Single SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS of the most superior quality,—Colt's Repeating and Allen's Revolving, of every quality,—Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of English and French make. Also, the most complete assortment of Gun fixtures that has ever been offered in this section of country. Also, Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order or repaired.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from one to five hundred yards.

Air Guns made to order at short notice.

To all of which the attention of Sportsmen and others is respectfully invited.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Gun,
Hay street, nearly opposite the Marble Yard.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

Candles! Candles!! Candles!!!

BEST FAYETTEVILLE MOULD CANDLES for sale at the Proprietor's Store, Hay street, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jeweler's Store.

Persons desiring to have their Tallow made into Candles will please send it in.

A. M. CAMPBELL.
Jan'y 10, 1852. 55-3m

JUST RECEIVED,

60 BBLS. Northern WHISKEY.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 10, 1851. 47tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

Fall and Winter Stock.

1851.

THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the largest and best assortments of GOODS in his line ever offered in this place. He is very thankful for the very liberal patronage that he has had, and solicits a continuance of the same. His stock has been selected with care, and consists of nearly every variety and style, from the best manufacturers.

He has on hand and offers low for *Cash*, at retail or by the case, latest styles Gentlemen's Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, Brush and Angola HATS. Also, Jenny Lind, Kossuth, Artist, Rough and Ready, and stiffened Fur and Wool Hats, for Men, Youth and Boys—in abundance by the dozen or case.

—ALSO—

A very large supply of Cloth, Plush, Velvet and Fur CAPS, of all qualities, styles and prices,—by the single Cap or by the dozen.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, of the following varieties, viz: Fine Water-proof, fine Calf, fine Kip and heavy Winter BOOTS. Also, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots, Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, of various qualities. Together with an assortment of *Ladies'*, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, viz: Jenny Lind, Excelsiors, Gaiters, ditto Half, Buskins, Slippers and Morocco Boots. Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Rubbers. With a good supply of Youths', Boys', Childrens' and Servants' heavy Shoes.

All of which he offers low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.
Sept. 20, 1851. 26tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 58-tf

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have enterep into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
May 9.—73tf A. McMILLAN.

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.
KING & McMILLAN.

WE are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising every article usually kept in that line, together with

150 Cases Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps.
—ALSO—
A well selected Stock of

HARDWARE.

To all of which we invite the attention of Merchants of the interior, who will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before making their purchases. We will not be undersold by any one doing business in this place.

HALL & SACKETT.
August 27, 1851. 10tf

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

200 PIECES COTTON BAGGING,
75 coils Rope,
200 lbs. Twine,
Just received and for sale cheap, by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
August 16, 1851 14tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE.

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

MOLASSES AND FISH.

20 HHDS. new crop *MOLASSES*, a superior article.
25 bbls. Fish. Just received.
P. P. JOHNSON.
Jan'y 12, 1852. 55tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same as early as possible. He may be found one door West of Liberty Point, with the most of his ready-made work saved from the late fire. Persons in want of any articles in my line of business, would do well to call, as I will sell cheap for cash, or on time for approved note.

JAMES SUNDY.
Jan'y 10, 1852. 55tf

FURTHER NOTICE.

I take this method of returning my sincere thanks to those gentlemen who saved the goods from my Shop on the morning of the 3d inst. But for their kindness and exertion, I would have lost all.

JAMES SUNDY.

FALL, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased by the Package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase Goods at reduced prices, will please call and examine, as Bargains may be expected.

BOLTING CLOTHS, Anker Brand, from No. 1 to 10, uncommonly cheap.

95 Packages BOOTS AND SHOES, cheaper than ever were for sale in this market.

Oct. 4, 1851. 28tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

A GENERAL assortment of COOPERS' TOOLS, of the best manufacturers' make, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.
Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

☞ THE undersigned, Founder and Machinist, has consented to act as Agent for the only actual PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILL in the United States, made by Wm. McKinstry of Washington. These Mills are of Cast Iron, no brick being used in their erection. They can be taken down, removed 5 miles, and put in operation in 16 hours. Power of Engine 20 horse; will cut 15,000 feet Plank Road Lumber per 24 hours. These Mills have taken the premium at the Maryland State Fair over all others, and are considered the best in the world. I would be pleased to receive orders, either for the Engines with or without the Mill. Letter addressed to H. G. Hall will receive prompt attention.

I will put these Mills up any where within 10 miles of Fayetteville, if desirable.

H. G. HALL.
Nov. 26, 1851. 43-tf

REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

NEW ARRIVALS.

BY the late arrivals we have received MOLASSES, in hhds., tierces and bbls.

FISH.—We have Salmon, Mackerel in bbls. and half bbls., and Mullets and Herring.

Also, yellow planting Irish Potatoes.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Jan'y 8, 1852. 57-8w

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 30, 1851. 25tf

NOTICE.

A TEACHER wanted, to take charge of the Academy at Whiteville, Columbus county, N. C. A liberal price will be given. Application will be made to P. George, Esq. or myself, at this office.

J. A. MAULTSBY.
Whiteville, Dec. 10, 1851. 48-tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE of BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.
Feb. 15, 1851. 29-tf

CALL AND SETTLE.

ALL those indebted to us by Note or Account, will please call and Settle. We are in want of money. Interest will be charged on all Accounts 1st of 1851 after this date.

H. BRANSON & SON.
Jan'y 1, 1852. 53tf

FOR THE FARMERS.

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, Harrows, Ploughs and Plough fixtures of different patterns, &c. &c. For sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

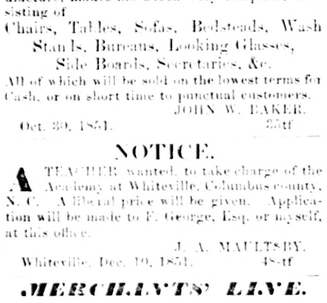
WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1¼ to 2 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¼ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to

E. FULLER.
May 19, 1851. 72-tf

DYSPEPSIA.



VEGETABLE DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,

THE MOST POPULAR

FAMILY MEDICINE

OF THE AGE!

Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions, purify the blood, give great tone and vigor to the digestive organs, fortify the system against all future disease can be taken with safety at no time debilitating the patient—being grateful to the most delicate stomach, and remarkable for their cheering, invigorating, strengthening, and restorative properties, and an invaluable and sure remedy for

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Faintness, Disorders of the Skin and Liver, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking and Fullness of Weight at the Stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, etc., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

FEMALES

Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition will find this Medicine of

INESTIMABLE VALUE.

IN ALL CASES OF GENERAL DEBILITY, this Medicine ACTS LIKE A CHARM!

THOUSANDS

Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cured.

Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET,

containing the Certificates of Remarkable Cures, and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the Public Press—can be had of the Agents, free.

☞ **Large Quarts $1; Pints 50 Cents.**

Sold by all the Principal Druggists in the United States and Canadas.

Principal Office, 121 FULTON ST., N. Y. up stairs

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
November 8, 1851. 38-y

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to discontinue his business in Wadesborough, this method of informing the public that he still be found at his old stand, Anderson Hotel, where he will keep on hand a full assortment of Wines, Liquors, Wines, Cordials, and refreshments usually found in a country. He hopes to merit a share of the business, rigid prosecution, unceasing care for the comfort of his customers, to merit and receive a share of the public Patronage.

W. J. W.
Wadesborough, July 12, 1851.

TAKEN UP

BY John M[illegible], in Marlboro, Edinburg, a small [illegible] to be 14 or 15 years old, [illegible] the inside of the right [illegible] in front of the left [illegible] her forehead. Valued [illegible]

J. HALL.
Jan'y 21, 1852.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE Subscriber, wishing to [illegible] ent business [illegible] Me, will offer great [illegible] Goods.

The stock embraces a [illegible] Goods, Staple and Fancy [illegible] Caps and Bonnets, Boots [illegible] Nails, Glass, Window [illegible] Coopers', Carpenters' [illegible] pent ne dies.

Those indebted will [illegible] soon. Interest will be [illegible] for the year 1851, after [illegible]

Jan'y 26, 1852.

SAVE COST

THE LAST CALL.

ALL persons [illegible] notice that [illegible] all accounts not [illegible] of March next, will [illegible] an Officer for collection.

HALL & SACKETT.
Jan'y 23, 1852.

TOWN LOTS for Sale.

THE undersigned, [illegible] erect to sale [illegible] first day of May [illegible] of, a number of [illegible] The certainty of the [illegible] ble remains to be [illegible] situated at the [illegible] procurement, with the [illegible] cently discovered in the [illegible] surely hold out [illegible] chanics and art[illegible] the River possesses. [illegible] and timely situation [illegible] tive properties, with [illegible] water.

There is [illegible] men of enterprise [illegible] point of trade [illegible] North Eastern [illegible]

W. J. W.
WILLIAM [illegible]
NOAH [illegible]
WM. P. WH[illegible]
Jan'y 16, 1852.

WASHINGTON *Livery Stables.*

Hay St., opposite the Methodist [illegible]

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietor [illegible] recently refitted [illegible] fine stock of Horses [illegible] for the very liberal [illegible] them the past year, they [illegible] ance of the same.

JOHN J. [illegible]
LOUIS [illegible]
Jan'y 21, 1852.

The Subscribers [illegible] continue